

254102

JPRS-KAR-86-032

14 AUGUST 1986

# Korean Affairs Report

DTIC QUALITY INSPECTED 1

DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT A  
Approved for Public Release  
Distribution Unlimited

20000201 100

**FBIS**

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

Reproduced From  
Best Available Copy

REPRODUCED BY  
NATIONAL TECHNICAL  
INFORMATION SERVICE  
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
SPRINGFIELD, VA. 22161

2

#### NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

#### PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

14 AUGUST 1986

## KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

## CONTENTS

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NODONG SINMUN on U.S. Doctrine of 'Nuclear Umbrella' (KCNA, 21 Jul 86) .....	1
NODONG SINMUN on Talks With U.S., South (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 15 Jul 86) .....	3
KCNA: U.S. Massively Reinforcing S. Korean Army (KCNA, 19 Jul 86) .....	6
DPRK Daily Denounces Japan's 'Militarization' Plan (KCNA, 17 Jul 86) .....	7
Kim Il-song, Kim Chong-il Receive Letter From Japan (KCNA, 23 Jul 86) .....	8
VNS Carries 'Recollection' of South Korean Defector (Cho Ho-yong; Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korean, 18 Jul 86) .....	9
NODONG SINMUN on Plan for Buddhist 'Imperial Court' in South (KCNA, 22 Jul 86) .....	10
DPRK Daily Comments on 'Sexual Torture' in South (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 23 Jul 86) .....	11
Commentator Denounces Chon's Suppression of Students, People (Son Yong-il; Pyongyang Domestic Service, 23 Jul 86) .....	13
DPRK Youth Rally Denounces Chon's Suppression of Students (KCNA, 23 Jul 86) .....	15

Briefs	
Former South 'Foreign Minister' Visit	16

## OLYMPIC GAMES

VNS Carries Argument Favoring Joint Hosting of Olympics (Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea, 22 Jul 86) .....	17
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

## SOUTH KOREA

### POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Reportage on Constitutional Revision Debate (Various sources, various dates) .....	19
NKDP Meeting Held	19
Assembly Speaker Urges Best Efforts	20
NKDP Drive for Direct Presidential Vote	21
Poll Shows Presidential System Favored	21
DJP Starts Annual 3-Day Rally	22
NKDP To Go Ahead With Public Hearings	23
Assembly Panel To Start Work	23
Editorial on 'Balanced' Approach	24
No Tae-u To Meet With Kim Yong-sam (THE KOREA TIMES, 19 Jul 86) .....	26
Opposition Vows Use of 'Ultimate Means' in Democratization (TONG-A ILBO, 22 Jul 86) .....	28
Student Activists Given Commuted Jail Terms (THE KOREA HERALD, 22 Jul 86) .....	29
Justice Minister Calls for 'Stern' Punishment for Dissidents (THE KOREA TIMES, 5 Jul 86) .....	30
Reportage on Reaction to 'Torture' of Female Activist (THE KOREA TIMES, various dates; THE KOREA HERALD, 24 Jul 86) .....	31
Attorneys Challenge Probe Results	31
NKDP Vows Fight for Human Rights	31
New Interrogation Methods Ordered	32
Attorneys Say Torture Report Distorted	33
Cardinal Kim Demands Truth	33
Lawyers' Association Calls for New Probe	34
Students Rally Denounces Torture	35

Briefs		
CPD Campaign Against Tear Gas		36
'Ideology Letters' Sent to Farmers		36
Opposition Leaders To Visit FRG		36
ECONOMY		
Envoy to U.S. Discusses Agreements on Market-Opening		
(THE KOREA HERALD, 23 Jul 86) .....		37
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY		
Briefs		
Korean Language Version of UNIX		39
Technical Ties Agreement With India		39
FOREIGN RELATIONS		
Outgoing Envoy Comments on Cooperation With UK		
(YONHAP, 23 Jul 86) .....		40
Government Seeking Science Attaches in 4 European Nations		
(YONHAP, 22 Jul 86) .....		41
Meeting With U.S. on 1980 Aviation Memorandum Scheduled		
(THE KOREA TIMES, 18 Jul 86) .....		42
Briefs		
Minister To Visit African Countries		44
Japanese Crown Prince Visit		44
Nigerian Science Minister		44
Iraqi Journalists Union Head		45
FOREIGN TRADE		
Government Officials Cigarette Importation Decision		
(YONHAP, 22 Jul 86; THE KOREA TIMES, 22, 24 Jul 86) .....		46
Finance Minister Explains Decision		46
DJP Seeks Purchase of Local Tobacco		46
NKDP Urges Withdrawal of Decision		47
Retailers Protest Market Opening		48
Canada Urged To Ease Restrictions on Korean Products		
(THE KOREA HERALD, 16 Jul 86) .....		49

## NORTH KOREA

### POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KCNA Reports Ideological Activities of Kim Chong-il (KCNA, 18 Jul 86) .....	51
High Tribute Paid to Greatness of Kim Chong-il (KCNA, 22 Jul 86) .....	53
NODONG SINMUN Elucidates Nature of WPK (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 17 Jul 86) .....	55
NODONG SINMUN Article on Three Revolutions (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 15 Jul 86) .....	62
NODONG SINMUN on Spirit of Self-Reliance (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 19 Jul 86) .....	67
Pak Song-chol, Officials Attend Pyongyang Youth Rally (KCNA, 19 Jul 86) .....	72

### ECONOMY

NODONG SINMUN on Tae'an System, Industrial Complexes (KCNA, 16 Jul 86) .....	75
Expansion Project of Iron, Steel Complex Under Way (KCNA, 21 Jul 86) .....	77
NODONG SINMUN Urges Increasing Machine Tool Production (Pyongyang Domestic Service, 16 Jul 86) .....	78
Briefs 30-Story Pyongyang Hotel .....	82

### FOREIGN RELATIONS

Kim Il-song Congratulates Nicaragua's Ortega (Kim Il-song; Managua Domestic Service, 19 Jul 86) .....	83
Kim Il-song Message to Romania-DPRK Youth Meeting (SCINTEIA, 10 Jul 86) .....	84
Briefs DPRK-USSR Cooperation Plan .....	86
Libya Receives DPRK Economic Delegation .....	86
Ethiopian Envoy Received .....	86
Peruvian Visitor Received .....	87

Egyptian Anniversary	87
Kim Il-song's CSSR Visit Recalled	87
PRC Hydraulic Power Company Group	87

#### FOREIGN TRADE

Briefs	
North Stops Talks With Japan	88

/7310

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NODONG SINMUN ON U.S. DOCTRINE OF 'NUCLEAR UMBRELLA'

SK210517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0507 GMT 21 Jul 86

/Text/ Pyongyang 21 Jul (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Sunday carried an article titled "'Protection' by 'Nuclear Umbrella' Is Wholly a Deception," hitting at the U.S. imperialists' claim that their nuclear weapons brought into South Korea are for "protecting" South Korea from "threat" of someone.

Brushing aside the doctrine of "protection" of South Korea by the "nuclear umbrella" spread by the U.S. imperialists as a barefaced lie which does not deserve even a passing note, the paper said:

The U.S. imperialists are not the "protector" of the South Korean people but the aggressor.

They are entrenched in South Korea to exploit and plunder the South Korean people and to dominate the whole of Korea and Asia with it as the springboard.

By "protection" the U.S. imperialists mean protection of the colonial ruling system and colonial interests.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors' doctrine of "protection by nuclear umbrella" is a doctrine for imposing nuclear disaster upon the South Korean people.

It is not the northern half of Korea only that more than 1,000 pieces of U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea are trained on, in view of their destructive capacity and ranges.

The U.S. imperialists have chosen not only the northern half of Korea but also its neighbouring countries as targets of their nuclear attack. Under such condition, if a nuclear war broke out in Korea, it would easily expand into a global thermonuclear war.

Nuclear weapons are not a monopoly of the U.S. imperialists today. It is clear to everyone that, if a war in Korea turned into a nuclear war, South Korea where nuclear weapons are deployed would suffer a nuclear strike before anywhere else.



Though the U.S. imperialists noisily advertise "protection" by "nuclear umbrella," they have an axe to grind.

They intend to use South Korea as a "nuclear lightning conductor" and a theatre of a war by proxy. In other words, their intention is to ignite a nuclear war on the Korean soil far away from the United States and carry out their nuclear strategy, leaving the U.S. mainland outside its scourge. Herein lies the shamelessness of the U.S. imperialists' doctrine of "protection" by "nuclear umbrella."

/12228

CSO: 4100/208

## INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

### NODONG SINMUN ON TALKS WITH U.S., SOUTH

SK161154 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2150 GMT 15 Jul 86

[NODONG SINMUN 16 Jul commentary: "Do the United States and the South Korean Side Desire the Alleviation of Tension?"]

[Text] The United States and the South Korean side, which have turned their faces away from our proposal for talks by military authorities to seek a way to alleviate tension in Korea, have now refused to accept our second letters urging the holding of such talks. This is an unprecedented event, which even goes against past normal practice between the North and South.

Alleviating tension and eliminating confrontation in Korea are an urgent question which should be settled. On the Korean peninsula, where the armed forces of the two sides are tensely confronting one another with the Military Demarcation Line separating them, continued military exercises and military buildups are increasing the possibility of a military clash. If a way to turn the development of the situation toward the direction of alleviation is not sought and if realistic measures are not taken to this end, an irrevocable situation can be created.

Preventing the danger of war and alleviating tension are questions which should be urgently settled by no one other than those who are directly responsible for this and who hold real military power. Our initiative for holding talks by military authorities is for the purpose of settling this urgent question.

The United States and the South Korean side are challenging our efforts to settle this question, the settlement of which cannot be delayed. The U.S. side is wantonly saying that the alleviation of tension is a question which can be discussed by the MAC. The MAC is a body which has been formed for the implementation of the Armistice Agreement. Thus, in the Armistice Agreement, there is no definition of the question of the reduction of troops and armaments. It is clear that the MAC, which has no authority to comprehensively handle the question of alleviating tension on the Korean peninsula, cannot discuss a question which is not within the boundaries of its functions.

The MAC is even unable to guarantee the implementation of the article of Armistice Agreement which bans the introduction of operational equipment and

weapons from outside Korea. Thus, how can one think that the MAC can seek effective measures for the alleviation of tension?

The United States also has turned its face away from our proposal for holding tripartite talks to mainly seek to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement by us and the United States and adopt a declaration of non-aggression by the North and South for the preservation of solid peace in Korea. It says that the MAC, which is even unable to perform its function of having the Armistice Agreements honored in accordance with the demand of its original contents, can discuss the question of alleviating tension. This is nothing more than an excuse to avoid responsibility for the refusal of talks by the military authorities.

What is nonsensical is that the South Korean side has danced to the tune of the U.S. side and said that the question of alleviating tension can be discussed at the MAC. In what capacity is the South side, which is not a signatory of the Armistice Agreement and, accordingly has no right to speak at the MAC, making such an assertion? This is incomprehensible.

While persistently opposing the talks by military authorities, the South side nonsensically said that our proposal is a nonindependent one aimed at bringing the internal affairs of the nation into the international community and having the United States involved in a question which should be settled by the parties concerned.

The reason that we want to sit face to face with the U.S. side is because the United States is responsible for the aggravation of the situation in Korea. The United States is the one which builds up its armed forces, bolsters their equipment, and exercises the prerogative of supreme military command in South Korea. Only by sitting face to face with the responsible one who exercises military power [kunsaryogul haengsahanun chaegiminnun tangsaja] can the question of the alleviation of tension be practically settled. Thus, negotiating with the United States is an inevitable demand in seeking measures to alleviate tension. It is nonsensical gibberish to say that negotiating with the party with which questions should be settled is nonindependent, and so forth.

From the beginning, the South side has not been in a position to talk about what is independent and what is nonindependent. If it wants to talk about the matter of independence, it should first recover the prerogative of supreme military command, which has been turned over to the United States.

The South side's opposition to our peace proposal is in accordance with the order of the United States, which continues the policy of occupation and earns profits from the aggravation of the situation. While following the United States and being unable to play one's own role, talking about independence will only put oneself to shame, instead of saving one's face.

While persistently opposing our proposal, the South side is irrelevantly saying that the Red Cross talks and other suspended talks should be resumed for the alleviation of tension. The reason that dialogue, which has been suspended due to the "Team Spirit-86" joint military exercise, has not been resumed is also because tension has not been alleviated.

Even after the joint military exercise, they have continued to stage all kinds of military exercises. They also say that "Team Spirit" military training will be further intensified in the future.

Under circumstances in which the situation is tense, as seen now, dialogue cannot be resumed, even if there is desire to do so.

Now is not the time to discuss the humanitarian Red Cross question or economic collaboration and exchanges, but a time to discuss the question of alleviating tension. Even the humanitarian Red Cross question can be smoothly settled only when the environment is peaceful and only when an atmosphere for dialogue has been created. It is clear that in the noisy atmosphere in which military exercises are being staged, the question of the home-town visits by dispersed families as well as for their meetings cannot be settled smoothly.

Dialogue is for the improvement of relations. By staging large military exercises against us, the South side twice suspended the dialogue arranged through our active initiatives. Even at this moment, throughout the whole of South Korea, the "86-Ulchi" military exercise, the largest of its kind in history, is being staged by mobilizing all residents.

Dialogue, which is demanded while playing with fire, is false and such dialogue will only waste time, even if it is held.

The United States and the South side have uttered many words about the alleviation of tension. However, they have accepted none of our proposals to sit face to face with us and seek measures to alleviate tension. Our proposal for tripartite talks was one case, and our recent proposal for talks by military authorities was another. The South side also has opposed our proposal for the publication of a joint declaration of nonaggression by holding parliamentary talks. Then, what is the alleviation of tension and peace which they talk about every day?

Words cannot alleviate tension, and the instigation of confrontation can never improve North-South relations. The attitude of confrontation will only deteriorate relations and aggravate the situation.

The attitude of confrontation and war adopted by the United States and the South side is a reckless act of heightening tension on the Korean peninsula, pouring cold water over alleviation, and casting a dark shadow over peace in Asia and the world. This is not beneficial to themselves as well.

If they show no interest toward the alleviation of tension but continue to aggravate the situation on the Korean peninsula by continuing military exercises, military buildup, and the bolstering of equipment, they will assume all responsibilities for the consequences which will be brought about by this.

The alleviation of tension or its aggravation in Korea depends on the future attitude of the United States and the South Korean side. We will watch the future development of the situation in South Korea.

/8918

CSO: 4110/081

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA: U.S. MASSIVELY REINFORCING S. KOREAN ARMY

SK192234 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 19 Jul 86

/Text/ Pyongyang 19 Jul (KCNA)--The U.S. imperialists are massively reinforcing the South Korean puppet army, regarding the Korean peninsula as their "vital operational area" for Asian and world supremacy.

They decided to transfer vast quantities of military equipment valued at 3,200 million dollars from 1982 to 1986, the period of the "5-year program of combat power buildup" of the puppet army, and at over 8,000 million dollars from 1985 to 1989, and are carrying this into practice.

The equipment consists of various types of war planes including "F-16" fighter-combers, guided missiles and submarines. Not a few amount of them have already been brought into South Korea.

After the U.S. secretary of State declared that 232 million dollars will be granted to the puppets in military aid in Fiscal 1987, the U.S. imperialists decided in May to transfer 50 "UH 1" transport-helicopters and associate equipment worth 155 million dollars.

Beside, they are instigating the South Korean puppets to massively /word indistinct/ the puppet army forces.

Over the last few years, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique has increased the regular puppet army strength from 700,000 to nearly 1 million men, and they have beefed up the "homeland defence reserve forces" to more than 4 million men and are expanding the "civilian defence corps."

The puppet clique have organised "commandoes" 180,000 strong at the puppet army units to infiltrate them into the northern half of the republic for "special operations" and continue to expand and reorganize units specializing in landing operation.

All the criminal moves of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique indicate that their cry for "peaceful unification" and "dialogue" is nothing but a trick to conceal their war provocation manoeuvres and mislead public opinion.

/12228

CSO: 4100/208

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK DAILY DENOUNCES JAPAN'S 'MILITARIZATION' PLAN

SK170455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0447 GMT 17 Jul 86

/Text/ Pyongyang 17 Jul (KCNA)--The Japanese reactionaries are these days hastening militarisation and preparations for overseas aggression, openly arguing for dispatch of troops of the "Self-Defence Forces" abroad.

This comes under fire in a signed commentary of MINJO CHOSON today, which says:

The Japanese reactionaries are staging frantic military exercises in Hokkaido for "the movement of units in contingency," scheming to lift the military spendings in fiscal 1987 7.5 percent above the current fiscal year and to equip the Maritime "SDF" with nuclear-power submarines. Lurking behind this is their hideous aim of executing the U.S. imperialists' Korean and Asian policies with rolled-up sleeves and, in this course, realising their old dream of the "greater East Asia coprosperity sphere."

The commentary continues:

And the mobile exercises intensified by the Japanese reactionaries are aimed at rounding off the war posture for a surprise attack on Korea and other Asian countries in case of emergency.

It cannot be overlooked that they continue military moves around the Korean peninsula at a time when the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are putting spurs to the preparations of a new war, while staging an unbroken chain of military maneuvers in and around South Korea.

Facts make it crystal clear that the Japanese reactionaries seek to play the main part in the U.S.-Japan-South Korea three-way military alliance system and, through it, step up their reinvasion of Korea and Asia.

/12228

CSO: 4100/208

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KIM IL-SONG, KIM CHONG-IL RECEIVE LETTER FROM JAPAN

SK231012 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 23 Jul 86

/Text/ Pyongyang 23 Jul (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader comrade Kim Chong-il received a letter dated 14 July from the chairman and the general secretary of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea upon the conclusion of the fifth national meeting of the Movement for Supporting Korea's Reunification held in Kyoto to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the formation of the committee. The letter says:

The meeting discussed the international situation surrounding the reunification of Korea, the struggle of the South Korean people and the prospect of its development and the question of strengthening the movement for supporting the reunification of Korea in Japan. It culminated in the adoption of a Kyoto declaration and a letter to the Korean people.

We strongly called for converting the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone amidst the mounting world opinion demanding peace and disarmament.

A notable success of the meeting is a powerful demonstration of the fact that solidarity between Koreans in Japan rallied around the general association of Korean residents in Jpaa (Chongnyon) and the Japanese people who desire peace has been further strengthened and the international solidarity for the reunification of Korea strengthened and developed.

We pay deep regards to your excellencies putting heart and soul, day and night, into the reunification of Korea and the Korean people who struggle for this, closely rallied around your excellencies.

/12228

CSO: 4100/208

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

VNS CARRIES 'RECOLLECTION' OF SOUTH KOREAN DEFECTOR

SK211103 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korean  
0300 GMT 18 Jul 86

["Recollection" by Doctor Cho Ho-yong, incumbent supreme member of the Consultative Council for Expediting Peaceful Reunification in North Korea and director of the Secretariat of this council, who defected to the North during the Korean war after serving as national assemblyman in South Korea--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] It has been 30 years since the formation of the Consultative Council for expediting Peaceful Reunification in North Korea. Having been afforded an opportunity that has made a great mark on the course of the lives of those who have defected to the North, I am filled with deep emotion and I have many things to tell. This is not merely because I am entrusted with an important mission as supreme member of the Consultative Council for Expediting Peaceful Reunification in North Korea and as director of the Secretariat of this council. I have an extraordinary experience that I want to tell to people throughout the world because I lived in South Korea shortly following the 15 August liberation, after living in the era of the Yi dynasty and in the age of Japanese colonial rule, and in North Korea and because I am in my nineties, traversing the road of allying with communists after following an anticommunist course.

When South Korean newspapers reported the contents of a press conference conducted by Kim Ku upon returning to Seoul after participating in a joint meeting of the North and South, in which he said that an agreement had been reached with regard to a demand for the withdrawal of U.S. and Soviet forces, I wondered how could communists, who demand that everything serve an ideology, demand the withdrawal of Soviet forces. I thought this was a trick designed to communize South Korea by unilaterally forcing U.S. forces to withdraw. Thus, I did not believe Kim Ku's remarks.

When I first set foot in the northern half of the Republic during the war, I looked around to see whether the Soviet forces remained. However, I failed to see even the shadow of Soviet forces, even though I visited the remote region of the northern half and Nampo. In accordance with the demand of the government of the Republic for withdrawing all foreign forces from Korea, the Chinese People's Volunteer Army, which had participated in the Korean War, completed its withdrawal from the northern half by the end of October 1958.

/8918

CSO: 4110/081



INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NODONG SINMUN ON PLAN FOR BUDDHIST 'IMPERIAL COURT' IN SOUTH

SK220541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0513 GMT 22 Jul 86

/Text/ Pyongyang 22 Jul (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comments on a burlesque staged recently in South Korea to set up a Buddhist "imperial court."

In a signed commentary the paper says:

Some of South Korean Buddhists framed up the "preparatory committee to set up an imperial court of world Buddhism" in Seoul in April with the attendance of a few monks from Japan and Sri Lanka. They are scheming to set it up formally in South Korea within this year.

This is one more political trick rare to be seen.

To establish the "imperial court" in South Korea where fascism is sweeping and the dark clouds of nuclear war are heavily hanging over it does not conform with the idea of Buddhism. It would only endanger Buddhism itself.

There are many Buddhist leaders in other countries of the world, but a few of Buddhists in South Korea hatch a plot and dare attempt to rig up the Buddhist "imperial court" in South Korea to occupy the seat of its "emperor." This bespeaks that they, instigated by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan clique, are pursuing a sinister political purpose to make Buddhism a tool for the anticommunist smear campaign and "two Koreas" plot like the "Unification Church" which is engaged in anticommunist smear campaign under the cover of religion.

At the instigation of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan group, their stooge, these religion-capped campaigners are now scheming to divert elsewhere the spearhead of the Buddhists' antiwar movement and further make an anticommunist detachment of them.

The U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan group must give up at once the political trick and wicked schemes to use Buddhism for their sinister political purpose.

/12228

CSO: 4100/208

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK DAILY COMMENTS ON 'SEXUAL TORTURE' IN SOUTH

SK240424 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2153 GMT 23 Jul 86

[NODONG SINMUN 24 July commentary: "Are They Not Ashamed Of It?"]

[Text] The South Korean military fascist clique recently arrested and imprisoned a Seoul National University [SNU] coed who had participated in the antifascist struggle for democracy, and committed very vicious brutalities, including subjecting her to sexual torture. This incident has greatly shocked the South Korean political and social circles and has aroused surging indignation among them.

As has been reported, a certain Kwon, a coed of the SNU Teachers College, was arrested and investigated at the Puchon Police Station on unjust charges. During her investigation, the police subjected her to sexual torture and violence. In connection with this, she filed suit at the puppet prosecutor's office.

The violence by the puppet police has invited strong protest from various strata of the South Korean society. Some conscientious lawyers sent a document to the Inchon Local Prosecutor's Office to expose the police violence and to file a complaint against the rascals, and some NKDP national assemblymen have protested to the puppet minister of Internal Affairs against this and demanded that the truth of the matter be explained. Meanwhile, numerous university students in Seoul even went to Puchon, Kyonggi Province, and waged a strong demonstration struggle there. On 19 July, the members of the NKDP and 33 other opposition organizations jointly held an antifascist meeting and waged a demonstration struggle.

The desperate puppets could not but fire the policemen who committed the crime and relieve the police superintendent of his post. Nevertheless, on 16 July, the fascist clique revealed the so-called result of an investigation into the incident involving the violence committed in the Puchon Police Station and denied the violence against the coed, saying that they were not able to confirm it, and on 19 July, they not only dispersed a demonstration by the opposition figures, but also threatened to harshly punish those involved in the demonstration. This is really a shameless act, like a thief turning on the master with a club.

In an effort to concoct an excuse for suppressing, in a wholesale way, the movement of the youths, students, and people for independence and democracy, they not only fabricated a so-called Inchon riot incident, but even used the brutal method of sexual torture on the coed to realize their mean plot. Such a dirty act of the hangmen is a detestable act that can only be committed by brazen-faced villains. This cursed, brutal torture is a vicious violation and defilement of human dignity and basic human rights, and is another unforgivable challenge to the conscience of mankind.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which, in reality, brutally suppresses youths, students, and people who demand democracy, while babbling about democratization through a national consensus; which fabricates groundless incidents; and which indiscriminately tortures and murders young coeds, old religion figures, or whomever they are, is a very wicked human butcher who strangles democracy. Even though the puppet clique is attempting to suppress the aspirations for democracy of the South Korean youths and students by adhering to the rule of prison and the politics of manslaughter and torture, in which guns and bayonets are everything, and even though it is attempting to maintain its dictatorial rule under the instigation of its U.S. imperialist masters, the situation will never develop in that way.

The fascist dictatorship and the politics of torture are the last-ditch, desperate acts of those who are on the verge of destruction. Those who challenge history tend to commit desperate acts of their last moment. However, their desperate acts will only accelerate their destruction. From the insane acts by the Chon Tu-hwan ring, people see the indecent face of the weak, not the strong, and their tombs. The South Korean people who treasure independence and democracy will not tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan ring's fascist tyranny and politics of torture, and will dole out the stern judgement of history for the fascist ringleaders and human butchers without fail.

/8918

CSO: 4110/081

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

COMMENTATOR DENOUNCES CHON'S SUPPRESSION OF STUDENTS, PEOPLE

SK230412 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1149 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Commentary by station commentator Son Yong-il: "A Manifestation of Suppression Frenzy"]

[Text] The puppet fascist clique's suppression frenzy is getting wilder in South Korea with the passage of time. This was clearly manifested by the Chon Tu-hwan clique when it recently stepped up the man-slaughter rackets of arresting, trying, and penalizing patriotic students and figures of various strata at random.

According to a report, the fascist clique formally arrested three persons and referred seven persons to a summary trial from those it had taken into custody in connection with the case of the meeting at the Myongdong Cathedral in Seoul denouncing the savage act of human rights suppression by the puppet police.

They also staged a series of farces of trying those whom they had unjustly arrested in connection with various other cases such as the demonstration in Inchon, the seizure and sit-in at the DJP central political training center, and Sammin Struggle Committee case, handing down severe penalties on them.

Also, they are sensitive to the ideological letters sent by the students, and are arresting at random the students involved in such activities.

According to the announcement of the fascist clique, the number of persons whom they additionally arrested from 19 to 22 July is 24, and the number of persons whom they passed severe penalties on is 15.

Still not satisfied with this, they intensively checked the unlicensed boarding houses and rented houses to arrest those sought by the police for involvement in the demonstration in Inchon, and, on 22 July, they even issued a suppressive order to conduct a special census to arrest those at large involved in the current political situation.

All of this is a brutal violence which only the Chon Tu-hwan ring, the matchless fascist tyrant, can commit, and it is a last-ditch reactionary offensive against the patriotic students and democratic forces of South Korea.

Those involved in the meeting at the Myongdong Cathedral and the demonstration in Inchon and the college students who sent ideological letters--whom the Chon Tu-hwan ring regards as the object of suppression--have not committed any crime deserving arrest or penalties. They condemned and denounced the U.S. imperialists' colonial policy and aggressive crime and resisted the Chon Tu-hwan ring's dictatorial politics--this is a manifestation of patriotism and sense of justice and this is quite natural for the country and the nation. How can this be a violence and riot?

Those who should be really tried and punished in South Korea are the traitorous Chon Tu-hwan ring that is selling out the country and the nation, flattering and toadying the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the sworn enemy of our nation, and suppressing the fellow countrymen, who acted in the cause of justice, with guns and bayonets, even inflicting the most vicious torture on them such as sexual torture.

The struggle of the South Korean students and people is an inevitable result of their treacherous fascist rule.

As for the letters sent by the South Korean students to high school students and the people of all strata to guide them to the correct road to national salvation, if treachery and fascism are not rampant in South Korea, why should the students take to the streets, staging demonstrations calling for independence and democracy, and conduct a campaign for writing letters?

Nonetheless, the fascist clique is frenziedly engaging in the operation of confiscating the letters and arresting at random the students who wrote and distributed the letters. This is a mean and violent savage act.

Conducting a suppressive crackdown as they did during the 17 May fascist violence, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is engaged in a frenzied man-slaughter racket, revealing themselves that their gibberish about harmony and leniency is a hypocrisy and falsity.

They are stepping up the rackets of arresting, trying, and penalizing the patriotic students and people to weaken and obliterate their resistance, to carry out the farce of constitutional revision as they wish, and to host the Asian games to their satisfaction, thereby solidifying their base of dictatorial politics and realizing their ambition for long-term power.

This, however, is a futile attempt. The will of the struggle of the South Korean students and people aspiring for independence, democracy, and reunification cannot be curbed by bayonets nor can it be shackled.

The puppets' suppressive frenzy is only a manifestation of their doomed last-ditch attempt and will accelerate their destruction.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should abandon the foolish wanton thoughts of sustaining power by suppression and unconditionally release the patriotic students and people whom they unjustly arrested and detained.

/8918

CSO: 4110/081

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

DPRK YOUTH RALLY DENOUNCES CHON'S SUPPRESSION OF STUDENTS

SK230431 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0421 GMT 23 Jul 86

/Text/ Pyongyang 23 Jul (KCNA)--Pyongyang youths and students held a meeting on 22 July to bitterly denounce the suppression of the South Korean students by the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique.

Youths of various strata and students said in their speeches that a wholesale repressive campaign reminiscent of the 17 May action 6 years ago is now sweeping South Korea. The Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique have hurled a police force nearly 150,000 strong in Seoul alone and are arresting patriotic students right and left and scheming to penalize them on charges of "collaborating with communism" and "profiting the enemy," they said.

Noting that the South Korean students have turned out in the anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle for democracy not on anyone's instructions but according to their own faith, the speakers stressed:

Theirs is a patriotic act which deserves praises of the whole nation.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique threw them into prison at random and put them to most brutal tortures including sex torture for waging a righteous struggle.

We bitterly denounce their barbarous tortures as unpardonable crimes and call for stern punishment of the traitor clique, the speaker said.

The Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique must stop the suppressive campaign at once and step down from power without delay, and the U.S. imperialist aggressors should no more encourage the puppets to treacheries and should get out of South Korea at an early date, taking alone all their aggression forces including nuclear weapons.

/12228

CSO: 4100/208

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

FORMER SOUTH 'FOREIGN MINISTER' VISIT--Pyongyang 23 Jul (KCNA)--Mr Choe Tok-sin, former South Korean "foreign minister" and former commander of a South Korean "ROK Army" corps (lieutenant general), residing in the United States, arrived in Pyongyang on 21 July by air for a visit to the homeland. /Text/ /Pyongyang KCNA in English 0411 GMT 23 Jul 86 SK/ 12228

CSO: 4100/208

## OLYMPIC GAMES

### VNS CARRIES ARGUMENT FAVORING JOINT HOSTING OF OLYMPICS

SK230330 (Clandestine) Voice of National Salvation in Korean to South Korea  
0300 GMT 22 Jul 86

[An assertion carried by 22 June 1986 issue of Kuguk Chonson: "Let Us Render the Olympics Joint National Olympics"--read by announcer Kim Chol-min]

[Text] Amid attention from home and abroad, the IOC and sports officials from the north and south held talks in Lausanne with the 24th Olympiad ahead. The participants in the Lausanne talks held last January have already reached an agreement on some issues, including a few sports and cultural functions.

This cannot but be a joyful development. However, the talks have run around in circles concerning such basic issues as the co-hosting of the olympics by the north and south and forming a unified team between the north and south. In view of the noble ideals of the olympics which include peace, friendship, and unity, hosting the olympics by either side of our divided country, which is in a state of standoff, is not desirable.

In fact, the choice of Seoul as the venue for the olympics was pursued for an impure political purpose. In other words, it is a product of the U.S. policy of two Koreas. The United States is now trying to remake the image of South Korea, a colony, by holding the olympics in Seoul. What the United States seeks is to have the world recognize South Korea as a sovereign country at all costs and it thinks Seoul's hosting the olympics will serve as a strategy in realizing such a goal.

Motivated by such a strategy, the United States controlled the choice of Seoul as the venue for the 24th Olympiad from behind the scenes. Accordingly, Japan, which had earlier made a bid to host the olympics in Nagoya, backed away from its bid and various pro-U.S. countries supported the choice of Seoul.

The choice of Seoul as a venue to hold the olympics runs absolutely counter to the aspirations of our people and to the realization of a great task, national reunification, in particular. A declaration of antifascist struggle published by students at Hanguk University of foreign studies and Kyonghui University indicts: chasing after a Chimera called Seoul's hosting of the olympics, it is now trying to launch shoddy political public relations abroad and to catch the people in a hateful and anachronistic trap called authoritarianism.



What difference does it have in nature from Hitler's attempt to host the olympics in the 1930's? In view of the stand maintained by the olympics, which has gone through its ups and downs during recent years, the choice of Seoul as the venue for the olympics is not desirable.

Under circumstances in which many countries are declaring or hinting at boycott as an expression of opposition, were the olympics to be crippled for the third time, what would become of the olympics themselves? Were the olympics to be infringed upon once again by the political interests of major powers and by commercialism of the monopoly capital, as with the Los Angeles Olympics, then the inherent ideals of the olympics and their very existence will have to be subjected to review.

Ultimately, in view of the olympics ideals and in view of the joint national interests, the choice of Seoul as the venue for the olympics can be said to be inappropriate. Should they be held, ways must be explored that are beneficial to national unity and that can rescue the olympics from a crisis of division. The proposal for co-hosting the olympics by the north and south can be said to be exactly the way which has been advanced by the north.

The north's proposal is indeed desirable as it corresponds to the aspirations of our people and is in the interest of our people, and as it specifically corresponds to our people's aspirations for reunification. If the olympics were to be co-hosted in Seoul and Pyongyang and if the north and south were to participate in them as a unified team, our people would be able to come and go between the north and south. In the process, their desire for national harmony and unity would become thicker.

It is obvious that such a thing, should it happen, would have good impact on various forms of north-south dialogue and eventually promote them in a way that bears good fruit. If the realization of the national aspiration for reunification was to be promoted through the olympics, what could be more joyful? This is, in fact, what all of the people in the country expect from the 24th Olympiad.

The north's proposal for co-hosting of the olympics is an expression of noble sportsmanship to develop the olympic movement according to its own ideas in name and deed. If and when this has been realized, it is apparent that the olympic movement will be rescued from a crisis of division and will also greatly contribute to peace in the world. For this reason, the north's proposal for co-hosting the olympics is supported and sympathized with in various countries around the world.

High-ranking person of political parties and organizations in various countries around the world such as Honduras, Austria, India, Denmark, and Norway, including such leaders of parties and states in various countries that include the Soviet Union's Gorbachev, Cuba's Castro, and Ethiopia's Mengistu, and officials of sports organizations in various countries, including the chairmen of olympic committees in China, the Soviet Union, and Africa are expressing their support for this. In all aspects, it is appropriate that the 24th Olympiad be co-hosted by the north and south, in other words, under joint national auspices.

/8918

CSO: 4110/083

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION DEBATE

NKDP Meeting Held

SK150052 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 15 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party is likely to submit the list of its delegates to the special parliamentary committee for constitutional revision after 17 July, Constitution Day.

It was broadly agreed between rival factions at a meeting of key party officers yesterday, which was chaired by party President Yi Min-u at the National Assembly building.

The party also decided to hold regional rallies to publicize the merits of the direct presidential election system until the middle of September when the regular fall House session is to begin.

After the conference, Vice President Yang Sun-chik who is a close aide of Kim Tae-chung told reporters that the NDP will watch how the ruling camp shows its sincerity by freeing "political prisoners" on the national holiday.

He noted, "The release of the political prisoners is a barometer to measure their sincerity towards the constitutional amendment which they had promised to the people."

He added that there is no need for the NDP to hastily put forth the list now that the ruling Democratic Justice Party has not bared its draft for the amendment.

However, Yang said clearly, "The release of the political detainees is one thing and the presentation of the list is another."

"To know their sincerity about the amendment is very helpful to us as we plan our operating strategy of the special House panel," Yang added.

Party spokesman Hong Sa-tok also revealed after the meeting that party President Yi instructed the participants to promote the fervor of the constitutional revision by holding "regional rallies for solidarity" until shortly before the opening of the regular House session to be held on 20 September.

Hong also noted that the public hearing on constitutional revision which was announced to be held at the Olympia Hotel on 23 July will be held at a "quieter place," not a hotel.

After the meeting, the NDP held a party caucus to discuss party position on the constitutional amendment and other political and social issues.

The NDP strongly demanded that the home and justice ministers and the director of the National Police Headquarters be dismissed from their posts for the alleged "sexual torture" on a female suspected by a Puchon policeman early last month.

In a resolution adopted at the caucus, the NDP also urged that the Education Ministry should cease promptly its "oppression on professors and teachers who had called for a democratization of education" and asked the education minister to take responsibility for it.

In the four-pointed resolution, the opposition party maintained that the "fighters for democracy," including Kim Tae-chung, should be granted amnesty and their civil rights be restored immediately.

#### Assembly Speaker Urges Best Efforts

SK170228 Seoul YONHAP in English 0210 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, 17 Jul (YONHAP)--South Korea's National Assembly speaker Yi Chae-hyong stressed Thursday that all the political parties and politicians should do their best in the revision of the constitution.

Addressing a ceremony marking the 38th anniversary of the Constitution Day, Yi said the revision this time should be carried out to produce a good constitution in which ideal and reality are well reflected.

The revised constitution should serve as a foundation for a unification constitution in preparation for the future reunification of the nation, Yi said.

In the past 38 years since the country's inaugural constitution was drafted in 1948, the basic law was changed on eight occasions and the country is now working on the ninth amendment. Yi said the revision should be made in such a way as to preclude another change.

About 4,000 people, representing from all walks of life, attended the ceremony which was held at the Sejong Cultural Center in downtown Seoul. Among them were Chief Justice Kim Yong-chol, Prime Minister No Sin-yong, members of the constituent assembly and incumbent National Assembly members. Chief Justice Kim said that the form of the constitution itself is of little significance if it departs far from reality. He said what is important is how well the nation should fulfill the constitution.

Commemorating ceremonies were held in other cities across the country.

# NKDP Drive for Direct Presidential Vote

SK180028 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday launched a regional campaign for the reintroduction of a direct presidential election in a projected new Constitution.

As a curtain raiser, a "rally for solidarity" of the members of the Seoul Kangdong chapter, which is headed by Rep Kim Tong-kyu, was held at Namhan Fortress yesterday.

Two other similar outdoor rallies are planned for this weekend and Sunday.

Members of the Seoul Songbuk chapter, led by Rep Yi Chol, will meet in a Catholic training center in Uijongbu today and Saturday. Rep Pak Yong-man's Seoul Songdong chapter will hold a rally in Pochon Sunday.

The opposition party plans to hold the rallies to publicize the merits of the direct popular vote of the president across the nation until the regular fall House session starts in September.

In yesterday's rally at Namhan Fortress, NDP President Yi Min-u and advisor Kim Yong-sam stressed that the NDP should push ahead with the direct election of the president in a new Constitution. Yi stressed in his address, "We must not back down from the direct election formula and we cannot."

He warned then that the members of the opposition party should be watchful against the government's ploy to disunite the opposition forces. "I know that they (the ruling camp) spread a rumor that some members of our party started gathering signatures against the direct presidential election," he alleged.

"At this juncture, we should unite firmly to achieve our goal of a president-led government through direct popular vote," Yi said.

Some 500 NDP members, including nine Assemblymen, attended the outdoor gathering.

Kim Yong-sam noted, "About 80 to 90 percent of the entire people want to elect the president by their own hands. Direct election is the desire of the people."

## Poll Shows Presidential System Favored

HK180500 Hong Kong AFP in English 0253 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, 18 Jul (AFP)--South Korean voters prefer the presidential government system as the form of the next government to be inaugurated under a new constitution, an opinion poll revealed Friday.

Among the 1,025 eligible voters surveyed, 43.3 percent of them replied that they prefer the president-led government system, while 19.4 percent supported the parliamentary cabinet system and 6 percent favored the dual executive system or the mixed governing form of the two systems.

Of the polled, 18.3 percent answered that they do not care for a special type of power structure and 12.2 percent gave no answer.

The poll was jointly conducted by leading South Korean newspaper HANGUK ILBO and the Korean Gallup Poll Agency.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party reportedly favors the parliamentary cabinet system like that of West Germany, while the opposition New Korea Democratic Party calls for a presidential system based on a direct popular vote.

President Chon Tu-hwan has promised to change the constitution if and when the two rival parties could agree on what form of government the nation should have when he steps down in early 1988.

A special parliamentary bipartisan commission is to start tackling the issue from next week.

#### DJP Starts Annual 3-Day Rally

SK210235 Seoul YONHAP in English 0224 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Mt Dogyu, Korea, 21 Jul (YONHAP)--South Korea's ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) will hold its annual 3-day rally at the foot of Mt Dogyu in North Cholla Province on Monday afternoon to deal with the matter of constitutional revision.

Attending the fourth annual rally will be about 12,000 people, including all DJP lawmakers and party members in Korea.

The ruling party is expected to encourage the participants to take the initiative in the current debate over constitutional reform and to promote the achievement of "real" democracy.

The DJP also plans to adopt a "Mt Dogyu declaration" constituting a detailed five-point resolution for democratization after proclaiming the "three major party principles" as a guide to political development.

The ruling party will try to use the summer training session as an opportunity to tide over the current political situation. The DJP plans to play the leading role in the process of constitution amendment.

The ruling party is also expected to declare its firm determination to thwart any violent challenges to the political system that create social disturbances.

After a 2-hour opening ceremony in the afternoon, the DJP will hold a "grand debate" on constitutional revision, the party's policy making process and overall party operations. The debate is expected to focus on the form of the future constitution.

#### NKDP To Go Ahead With Public Hearings

SK220051 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party will go ahead with public hearings on constitutional amendment, starting at the party headquarters Friday.

Revealing the decision, Rep Yi Taek-hui, the party's chief policy maker, said yesterday that seven persons will be invited to the first party public hearing to express their views on constitutional revision.

They are Prof Chang Ul-pyong (Songgyungwan Univ), Prof Yu In-ho (Chungang Univ), Na Chong-il (Kyonghu Univ), former journalist Song Kon-ho, lawyer Yi Ton-myong, Rev Pak Hyong-khu and lawyer Cho Song-hyong.

The Seoul session will be followed by debates in provincial cities as soon as possible, he added.

#### Assembly Panel To Start Work

SK240039 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Rival political parties will start the long-awaited constitutional revision work next week at the special parliamentary committee which was formed last month.

The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday notified House Speaker Yi Chae-hyong of the names of its negotiators assigned to the panel, making the ad hoc House panel ready to get down to business.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party and the minor opposition Korea National Party had already submitted the lists of their delegates.

At present, the DJP designated 20 representatives, the NDP 17, while the NKP four for the 45-member special committee.

The DJP now prepares to add three more lawmakers to its line-up, maintaining that one seat in the opposition side should be saved for an independent Assemblyman.

However, the NDP argues that the DJP must give up one ruling party seat for the independent New Conservative Club, which prefers the parliamentary cabinet system, in defiance of the NDP's position.

Floor leaders of the parties will meet today to narrow the gap in their opinions. They are expected to leave the problem to the House speaker's decision.

They will also discuss the convocation of a special House session today.

The opposition NDP and KNP asserted that the extra House sitting should deal with the alleged "sexual torture" of criminal suspects by investigation authorities and the opening of the domestic cigarette market for foreign products.

Meanwhile, the ruling DJP argued that the issues should be dealt with at relevant House standing committees, rather than the full extra House session.

The opposition parties threaten that if the ruling party will not comply with their request, they will "independently" operate the special session.

#### Editorial on 'Balanced' Approach

SK200028 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 20 Jul 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Need for Balanced Approach"]

[Text] Rounding off a series of public hearings on constitutional revision, held at 10 major cities across the country over the past 2 weeks, the ruling Democratic Justice Party has made it plain that it favors a parliamentary cabinet system as the form of the next government.

The government camp's approach, confirming earlier speculation to that effect, is in sharp contrast with the opposition's strenuous demand for the presidential system, with the chief executive to be elected directly by popular vote, foreshadowing acute confrontation between the rival parties.

While the future form of government is undeniably the most topical issue with regard to constitutional amendment, it must be noted that equally important for the nation as a whole is how to safeguard and promote the basic civil rights of the people.

Of course, the existing Constitution like most of its predecessors, is armed with wide-ranging provisions designed to guarantee civil liberties--from the inviolability of fundamental human rights and various freedoms to the protection of private property rights and the privacy of individual citizens.

Yet, there is no denying that the civil rights thus provided for have been at times curtailed or infringed upon for various reasons.

For one thing, not a few laws and edicts, either enacted by the legislature or decreed by the administration, have been found problematic, as they were obviously based on "expanded or arbitrary" interpretations of reservation clauses attached to constitutional provisions. Such a fact underlines the need for more narrowly defining, if not minimizing, the reservations in the course of rewriting the supreme law.

In this respect, a comprehensive and balanced approach is needed, on the part of both the government and opposition parties, in tackling the constitutional amendment question, even while debate on the power structure of the next government is presently dominating the political theater.

As for the issue regarding the form of government, the rival parties are called on to search for avenues through which they can possibly compromise, in the process of finalizing their respective drafts for the projected amendment and the subsequent deliberation of the whole question at the National Assembly special committee, due to be activated shortly.

/9604

CSO: 4100/207



S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NO TAE-U TO MEET WITH KIM YONG-SAM

SK190001 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, is expected to meet Kim Yong-sam, permanent advisor to the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, early next month after the DJP fixes the form of government for constitutional amendment.

The DJP plans to bare its idea on the type of government, the most crucial issue in the projected partisan negotiations over the revision, around the end of this month.

A DJP source said yesterday that "we feel the need of a No-Kim meeting as Kim is the virtual leader of the NDP."

"However, the meeting will be possible after the party sets forth the direction of the amendment," he said.

No and Kim have never met "officially" though Kim was allowed to resume his political activity shortly before the 12 February general elections last year.

President Chon drew attention of political circles when he suggested that No, his possible successor, meet Kim, a strong contender from the opposition camp for consideration as the next government leader, on 30 April.

"We believe that the projected partisan negotiations over the constitutional amendment may be up against rough sailing as the rival parties are acutely pitted against each other over the form of government.

Therefore, we have to make behind-the-scene negotiations outside the Special Constitutional Amendment Committee of the National Assembly to seek political compromises through the negotiations between No and Kim," he said.

The House panel is anticipated to kick off its business toward the end of this month.

As to the form of government, the DJP is certain to propose the parliamentary cabinet system against the NDP's presidential government system based on the direct election of the president.

At the same time, National Assembly Speaker Yi Chae-hyong is intensively promoting the No-Kim meeting as a mediator between the DJP and the NDP, it was learned.

Speaker Yi, who discussed the current situation with President Chon Tu-hwan and No Tuesday, is expected to sound out the possibility for the No-Kim meeting in his meeting with NDP President Yi Min-u today.

On Wednesday, Yi also discussed the issue of holding the No-Kim meeting when he received a call from NDP floor Kim Tong-yong, one of Kim's top aides.

/9604

CSO: 4100/207

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

OPPOSITION VOWS USE OF 'ULTIMATE MEANS' IN DEMOCRATIZATION

SK220958 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 22 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] On the morning of 22 July, Yi Min-u, NKDP president; Kim Yong-sam, permanent adviser of the NKDP; and Kim Tae-chung, cochairman of the Council for Promotion of Democracy, met Protestant church leaders--including Cho Nam-ki, chairman of the Christian Council for Social Missions; Cho Yong-sul, chairman of the Human Rights Committee of the National Christian Council [NCC]; and Pak Hyong-kyu, member of the Human Rights Committee of the NCC--and listened to their opinions on questions concerning the present situation, including the question of constitutional revision, at the Ambassador Hotel in Seoul.

On that day, the pastors set forth the four-point prerequisite for democratization--freedom of speech, the revision of the Constitution providing for the direct presidential election, the early release of prisoners, and amnesty and reinstatement [of civil rights]--which was discussed at a meeting of leaders of the religious circle on 19 July.

Rev Pak said: In this connection, President Yi and the two Kims expressed their agreement on the opinions and said that "We will make utmost efforts to solve the problem regarding the release of prisoners and freedom of speech in the course of operating the special committee for constitutional revision, and are determined to use the ultimate means [choehu sudan] at any time in case the problem is not resolved."

After the meeting, Rev Cho said that "the meeting was arranged to remove the people's suspicion over whether the NKDP is going toward the road of compromise or a great coalition of conservatists without trying to solve problems" and made clear that "however, the three persons are not shaking at all in adhering to the principle of the revision of the Constitution providing for the direct presidential election and they have no disagreement with each other."

Rev Pak and others revealed that, as soon as an opportunity is given, they will also convey their opinions to the DJP.

/9604

CSO: 4107/185

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

STUDENT ACTIVISTS GIVEN COMMUTED JAIL TERMS

SK220108 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] A prison term of 3 years and 6 months for Kim Min-sok, former chairman of the National Federation of Student Councils, was commuted to a year and 6 months by an appeals court yesterday.

The campus activist was charged with a main role in forming a radical student body, called Sammintu, blamed by authorities for championing North Korean ideological lines in violation of the National Security Law.

A three-member panel of the Seoul Appellate Court also cut the jail term of 2 years and 6 months for Ham Unkyong by 1 year.

Judge Kim Hom-mu, heading the panel, also handed down prison terms ranging from 1 to 4 years on five other Seoul National University students for their involvement in Sammintu activities.

"Sammintu, struggling for the realization of the so-called Sammin ideas, can be regarded as an organization serving the interests of North Korea," the judge ruled.

"However, the court curtails the sentence for the defendants in extenuation of the fact that their offenses resulted from their pure motives," he said.

Kim and Ham, former chairman of the SNU Sammintu, drew 5 and 4 years in prison, respectively, at an appeals court trial for their major roles in the seizure of the U.S. Information Service building in May last year.

/9604

CSO: 4100/207

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

JUSTICE MINISTER CALLS FOR 'STERN' PUNISHMENT FOR DISSIDENTS

SK050019 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] Justice Minister Kim Song-ki yesterday stressed that the prosecution should sternly deal with those trying to destroy law and order through violence or popular uprisings.

"Some student activists, workers and members of dissident bodies, contaminated in radical leftist ideologies, avow a violent revolution and try to foment social unrest by any means," the minister said.

The highest law-enforcement official made these remarks in an instructive speech at a meeting of high-ranking officials of the ministry and heads of district prosecutions nationwide held at the headquarters of the Prosecutor General's Office.

The minister also pointed out that the relaxation of social discipline is feared to bring about an outbreak of corruption among public servants.

Referring to the upcoming Asian Games in September, the minister noted that the prosecution should take thorough measures to prevent crimes so that there will be no "unhappy incidents."

Meanwhile, Prosecutor General So Tong-kwon said in his speech that offenders involved in public security violations should be dealt with "harshly and rigorously" regardless of the political atmosphere.

He also noted that as the issue of release of "political" detainees has been discussed between the ruling and opposition sides, some of the student defendants and members of the audience created disturbances in courtrooms during trial.

According to the Prosecutor General's Office, five student defendants were additionally charged with contempt of court on 13 June by the prosecution.

The prosecution also arrested three persons on 28 June for shouting anti-government slogans and manhandling prison guards while attending a court hearing.

/9604  
CSO: 4100/207

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON REACTION TO 'TORTURE' OF FEMALE ACTIVIST

Attorneys Challenge Probe Results

SK180050 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] Defense lawyers for a former female student activist who claimed that she was sexually harassed by a police officer said yesterday that they would seek arbitration by an appellate court, challenging the results of the prosecution's probe.

The prosecution announced Wednesday that the allegation by a Miss Kwon of her sexual abuse by policeman Mun Kwi-tong was found to be a "fabrication."

The attorneys, including Yi Sang-su and Cho Yong-nae, said that the investigation findings released by the prosecution cannot be admitted as true "from the viewpoint of common sense."

According to the prosecution's announcement, Mun was found to be responsible only for some violence against her during inquiries.

The attorneys had filed a suit with the Incheon District Prosecution, blaming Mun for "sexually molesting" the former coed of Seoul National University.

Under the Criminal Procedure Law, parties involved can seek arbitration by an appeals court when they judge that the prosecution "unfairly" dropped charges against a person whom they sued.

NKDP Vows Fight for Human Rights

SK190007 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The New Korea Democratic Party vowed yesterday to fight for the improvement of human rights, uprooting tortures committed in the course of criminal investigation such as those being brought up in the controversial case of the alleged police atrocity in Puchon.

The main opposition party will hold a rally at Myong-dong Cathedral this afternoon to divulge various cases of human right violations by investigation personnel.

It will also go ahead with its demand for an early convocation of an extra House session to deal with the Puchon incident in which a female labor activist was alleged to have been sexually harassed by a police interrogator.

If the ruling Democratic Justice Party does not comply with its request, the NDP will ask the DJP to call relevant standing House committees into session.

The panels are Home, Foreign, Legislation-Judiciary and Education-Information Committees.

Its position was reaffirmed in a meeting of key officers, which was presided over by NDP President Yi Min-u at the NDP headquarters.

The opposition party also sent a three-member delegation to Prime Minister No Sin-yong to protest against the "distortion of facts" in the prosecution's probe into the Puchon incident.

The prosecution announced Wednesday that the sexual torture claim by Miss Kwon In-suk was a fabrication while admitting that Detective Mun Kwi-tong physically harassed the suspect.

The delegates were NDP Vice President Yi Chung-chae and Reps Pak Chan-chong and Cho Sun-hyong.

They also requested Premier No to recommend that President Chon Tu-hwan designate a special prosecutor among law-practicing lawmakers to probe independently into the Puchon incident.

A spokesman at the premier's office revealed that Yi rejected the demand, saying, "The government has conducted a fair investigation."

Meanwhile, the NDP decided to complete the selection of its delegates to the special parliamentary committee for constitutional revision today.

#### New Interrogation Methods Ordered

SK190028 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] The police were ordered yesterday to carry out interrogation of female detainees in the presence of a policewoman or typist and to avoid interrogation at night.

The orders handed down to the police across the country by National Police Headquarters were intended to prevent misunderstanding liable in the course of questioning women suspects.

The controversial "sexual abuse" case involving a female labor activist and a veteran investigator is believed to have prompted the NPH to work out a set of principles every policeman should observe in carrying out investigation of women suspects.

Among other things, the NPH stressed that interrogation of female suspects who are arrested in connection with campus turmoil should be conducted in the presence of a woman officer or typist.

Night-time interrogation of female suspects should be avoided as much as possible, except for those suspects arrested in connection with violation of the National Security Law, the NPH order said.

All investigators were told not to practice any form of physical or verbal abuse and senior officers were urged to step up their supervision to prevent disgraceful incidents.

#### Attorneys Say Torture Report Distorted

SK190025 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 19 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] Lawyers for a former female student activist who claims to have been "sexually harassed" by a police officer yesterday denounced the prosecution's investigation results for "distorting the truth under external pressure."

In a press conference, the nine attorneys contended that the prosecution's final report covered up the truth even though its investigation succeeded in unveiling what happened to Miss Kwon during police inquiries.

In the Wednesday announcement, the prosecution defined the allegation by Miss Kwon as a "fabrication designed to mar the credibility of the government."

The attorneys specified six points which they argued endorse the absurdity of the announced findings of the prosecution investigation.

One of the points, they said, is that police officers of the Puchon Police Station, who were summoned to give testimony, first made false statements in a bid to assist their colleague Mun Kwi-tong but later confessed what really happened.

#### Cardinal Kim Demands Truth

SK230128 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] Stephen Cardinal Kim Su-hwan has urged the government to unveil the truth of what was claimed to be sexual harassment of an ex-coed detained at a police station during investigation early last month.

"The government should disclose the true facts about the sexual "toying" by a policeman as a means of torture of a woman suspect," he said in an address to a group of sisters at Myong-dong Cathedral Monday evening.



He went on, "Genuine democracy will be achieved through the restoration of humanity, morality and basic human rights, not simply through a change in the power structure or Constitution."

The chief Catholic prelate further called on the government to give top priority to the protection of the interests of urban laborers and small farmers. The cardinal also stressed the urgent need for release and reinstatement of political prisoners, to speed up democracy in this country.

#### Lawyers' Association Calls for New Probe

SK230129 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] The Korean Federal Bar Association [KFBA] asserted yesterday that the prosecution's investigation results which denied the alleged sexual harassment of a female labor activist by a police officer is "totally unacceptable."

"A new probe should be conducted," the KFBA contended.

Announcing the findings of its own investigation by four lawyers, the national body of lawyers claimed that policeman Mun Kwi-tong be arrested and indicted at least for "beating the former female student activist in the breasts several times," an act verified by the prosecution.

In its 16 July announcement, the prosecution said that the alleged sexual abuse of a Miss Kwon by Mun turned out to be a "fabrication" aimed at marring the credibility of the government.

Miss Kwon, a student at Seoul National University before being expelled, was placed under arrest in early June for "forging documents" to get employed as a manual worker concealing her high educational background with the purpose of "inciting labor unrest."

She brought up charges against police officer Mun, blaming him for "sexually molesting" her during an investigation. Mun countersued her on libel charges.

The KFBA said in the announcement that no doubts were raised about Miss Kwon's testimonies which its attorneys found to be too concrete and reasonable to be judged merely as fiction told by a young woman.

# Students' Rally Denounces Torture

SK240119 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] About 300 students of Yonsei University held a rally Tuesday, denouncing the alleged sexual harassment of a former student by a policeman in Puchon.

During the afternoon rally, the students also distributed literature critical of the trade agreements between Seoul and Washington and issued a "written warning" against the school and police authorities for the closing of campus for 6 days last week.

The students clashed briefly with riot police as they tried to march out of the campus.

/9604

CSO: 4100/207

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

CPD CAMPAIGN AGAINST TEAR GAS--Kim Myong-yun, a vice chairman of the Council for the Promotion of Democracy, yesterday proposed to kick off a new nationwide campaign against the use of tear gas bombs by the police. In a weekly meeting of vice presidents of the CPD, Kim maintained, "the drive should be pushed with the same force as the ongoing 'Boycott KBS' campaign." The regular conference was cochaired by Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam at the CPD headquarters in Mugyo-dong. Kim also said, "While Marcos was in office, he said boastfully that he had never used such murderous tear gas bombs as those used by the Koreans." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Jul 86 p 4] /9604

'IDEOLOGY LETTERS' SENT TO FARMERS--Kwangju (YONHAP)--Controversial "ideology letters" were sent to farmers in this southwestern province Monday. Police said hesterday that envelopes containing two different printed items were mailed to one farmer in the Haebori village in Hampyong-gun and two farmers in the Changchon village near Kangjin. One of the literatures was dispatched by the Yonsei University student council under the title of "Dear one million patriotic farmers" while the other one was from the Catholic Farmers Movement. The Catholic letter urged a start of a campaign to fight against the imports of American farm and livestock goods. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Jul 86 p 8] /9604

OPPOSITION LEADERS TO VISIT FRG--Seoul, 20 Jul--Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, the two prominent South Korean opposition politicians, have accepted an invitation for a visit to the FRG as guests of the CDU. Aides to the two politicians made this known on Sunday. The invitation was conveyed by Heiner Geissler, the CDU general secretary, who on Saturday met the two Kims in separate visits in their houses in Seoul. Geissler had arrived in South Korea on Thursday in order to find ways of closer cooperation through talks with leading opposition politicians. The two Kims are among the most prominent and clear-cut opponents of the government of President Chon Tu-hwan, whom critics accuse of depotism and human rights violations. Thus Kim Tae-chung stressed in the talk with Geissler the opposition's demand for direct election of the state president. The opposition politician said that he had documents showing that according to questionnaires, 60 percent of the population were in favor of direct presidential elections. [Excerpts] [Hamburg DPA in German 1218 GMT 20 Jul 86] /9604

CSO: 3620/770

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

ENVOY TO U.S. DISCUSSES AGREEMENTS ON MARKET-OPENING

SK230114 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] Washington (YONHAP)--Korean Ambassador to the United States Kim Kyong-won hinted Monday that in return for accepting U.S. market-opening demands, Seoul will press ahead with its bid to obtain flights to Chicago.

He also expressed hope that the resolution of the bilateral trade disputes would favorably influence future Senate deliberations over a continued granting of GSP (Generalized System of Preference) benefits to Korea.

The ambassador was talking with reporters after signing agreements with U.S. Trade Representative Clayton Yeutter on the settlement of bilateral trade disputes.

"The agreements could be reached as both sides displayed the spirit of mutual concession," said Kim, who has been the chief Korean negotiator.

He said, "Korea and the United States reaffirmed their traditional friendly relations by settling the trade issues. Both sides set an example of cooperation in international trade fields now marked by the rising protectionist trend."

Rejecting criticism that he concluded the trade negotiations too hastily, Kim said he meant to time the signing of the agreements with the opening of hearing sessions Tuesday at the U.S. Senate Finance Committee concerning the Trade Act 301.

Noting that Yeutter is scheduled to testify before the committee, the ambassador said the early resolution of bilateral trade disputes would act favorably in the future review by the Senate of GSP issues involving Korea.

He also said that by settling the trade issues, Seoul will be able to conduct future aviation negotiations in a more advantageous position.

"Had the trade disputes not been solved, they would have had very negative effects on such matters," Kim added.

He said the U.S. legislators he contacted have shown favorable responses toward Seoul's market-opening steps, which included the liberalization of foreign cigarette imports.

Kim predicted that the agreements would help back up the position of the U.S. administration, which has been telling the Senate that enacting protectionist laws is not necessary.

He went on to say that some other countries have also taken similar steps in negotiations with the United States, from the invocation of U.S. Trade Act 301.

He noted, for example, that Japan has promised to open its leather goods market and Brazil will begin negotiations with the United States in August.

/9604

CSO: 4100/206

BRIEFS

KOREAN LANGUAGE VERSION OF UNIX--Tokyo, 17 Jul (KYODO)--Goldstar Semiconductor Ltd. of South Korea will develop a Korean language version of the UNIX system V computer operating system, AT and T UNIX Pacific Co. said Thursday. UNIX System V, which was invented by AT and T Bell Laboratories in 1969, is a high-performance multiuser, multitask operating system, which can run on over 140 computer systems throughout the world. The Korean language version of UNIX System V, which is scheduled to be completed by the end of the year, will be licensed in source code and will be provided to Japanese and other foreign computer makers who want to market hardware with a UNIX capability in the Korean market, the company said. The T UNIX Pacific, a subsidiary of America Telephone and Telegraph Co., will provide technical information and assistance to Goldstar Semiconductor in developing the Korean language version of UNIX System V, it said. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1024 GMT 17 Jul 86] /9604

TECHNICAL TIES AGREEMENT WITH INDIA--Seoul, 24 Jul (YONHAP)--Private Korean businesses plan to contribute capital and technology to India for the development of that nation's electronic, communications and transportation industries. At the eighth joint meeting of the Korea-India and India-Korea business councils, the two nations' private sectors agreed in principle to set up technical tie-ups and joint ventures. Representatives from Korean and Indian private businesses decided to work on the establishment of joint investments, especially in the steel, shipbuilding, electronic, auto, semiconductor, computer, and oil drilling equipment industries. In addition, they agreed that Korea should sell India advanced technical items, such as electronic goods, steel products, ships, containers, auto parts and synthetic fibers, and that India should supply Korea with raw materials, including iron ore, cotton and anthracite coal. Yun Yong-sok, president of Daewoo Shipbuilding Industry Co., led the Korean delegation to the meeting. The Indian delegation was headed by Hari Shankar Singhania, chairman of the India-Korea Business Council. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0136 GMT 24 Jul 86] /9604

CSO: 4100/206

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

OUTGOING ENVOY COMMENTS ON COOPERATION WITH UK

SK231209 Seoul YONHAP in English 1150 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, 23 Jul (YONHAP)--J.N.T. Spreckley, outgoing British ambassador to Korea, Wednesday stressed that Seoul and London should make further exchange and dialogue--both on the governmental and private level--in the future to successfully carry out follow-up measures following the exchange of visits by heads of the two governments.

In particular, bilateral exchanges and cooperation in the fields of trade, industry and technology should be further boosted to achieve prosperity and benefit of the two countries, the ambassador said in an interview.

He recalled that the Seoul-London relations, which were ushered in the second century, [as received] had a momentum for further development when President Chon Tu-hwan and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher visited each other's capital this year.

Spreckley said he had learned many things during his service here and that he was grateful for the hospitality the Korean people showed to him.

The 51-year-old career diplomat who had served for 3 years and 2 months in Korea is leaving Korea on Friday.

Asked what kind of government form would be desirable for Korea in connection with the recent move here to revise the constitution, Spreckley said the matter should be decided by Koreans themselves.

He added that the best way to mitigate tension on the Korean peninsula and promote peace here is the direct dialogue between South and North Korea and that he highly appreciates the South Korean Government's effort to continue [inter]-Korean dialogue.

/9604

CSO: 4100/206

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

GOVERNMENT SEEKING SCIENCE ATTACHES IN 4 EUROPEAN NATIONS

SK220257 Seoul YONHAP in English 0249 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, 22 Jul (YONHAP)--The South Korean Government plans to station science attaches in four Western European countries to promote the rapid introduction of advanced technology and to boost technical cooperation with those countries.

A spokesman for the Science and Technology Ministry said Monday that the ministry is holding discussions with the Foreign Ministry concerning plans to send science attaches to France, Belgium, West Germany and Britain and is considering plans to set up Korean scientific research centers in Western Europe.

The spokesman said that the ministry hopes to send the attaches to the European nations in September. At present, only Korean embassies in the United States, Japan and Austria have science attaches.

While abroad, the attaches will collect information about scientific developments and policy changes, the spokesman said.

The ministry also plans to set up Korean research centers inside several existing European science towns, including Sophia Antipolis in France. The ministry will encourage many Korean doctorate degree holders to undergo training in the European countries.

The ministry has stepped up its efforts to cooperate with the European countries in the scientific areas since Korean President Chon Tu-hwan made official visits to four Western European countries last April.

/9604

CSO: 4100/206



S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

MEETING WITH U.S. ON 1980 AVIATION MEMORANDUM SCHEDULED

SK180052 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 18 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] Korean-American aviation talks will be held in Seoul late next month to wrestle with the thorny issue concerning the implementation of the 1980 memorandum of understanding. The two countries have recently set on the timing of the meetings as Korea accepted a U.S. counterproposal, a senior government official said yesterday.

Korea suggested that the talks be held late last month in time for the dedication of a cargo terminal at Kimpo International Airport for the exclusive use of U.S. carriers, as agreed in the previous Washington meeting.

The American side, however, made a counterproposal during the annual Korea-U.S. Economic Consultation in Seoul on 23 and 24 June to "discuss further in depth the bitter issue on the basis of opinions presented in the economic conferences," he said. The two parties touched on the aviation problem in the June meetings, deferring the aviation talk originally projected to be held shortly after the economic consultation.

"I think we can make a conclusion on the 6-year-old question as we have come to fully understand the position of each side through a series of meetings," he revealed.

The Transportation Ministry has virtually completed a 15-month-long work for the construction of the cargo terminal at Kimpo, but has postponed its dedication, according to ministry officials. They made it clear that the terminal facility would be used by Korean Air until the U.S. side honors the memorandum.

Under the 1980 memorandum, Korean Air has landing rights in Chicago, Oakland and Anchorage in a revision to the aviation agreement, which has remained in "great favor" for the American side since its signing in 1957.

The sole Korean national flag carrier is also allowed to fly on to a European city from one of its American destinations in return for the construction of a 5,900 square-meter cargo terminal that cost 2,860 million won.

The Korean-American aviation agreement stipulates that any U.S. carrier can fly from any U.S. city to any Korean destination and further on to any point in third countries. Meanwhile, Korean Air has been granted the right to fly only to three cities--New York, Los Angeles and Honolulu.

Observers say that Americans have neglected to live up to the memorandum thus far in order not to allow KAL to have access to the traffic hub of Chicago, among others.

/9604

CSO: 4100/206

## S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### BRIEFS

MINISTER TO VISIT AFRICAN COUNTRIES--Seoul, 23 Jul (YONHAP)--South Korea's Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong will make official visits to five African countries 30 July through 17 August, the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday. The five African countries are Zaire, Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Liberia and Senegal. During his 19-day trip to those countries, Minister Yi will seek to deepen cooperative relations between South Korea and the African nations, especially in international forums handling the Korean question. An agreement on maritime cooperation is to be signed between Korea and Nigeria during Yi's stay in Lagos 5-8 August. While in Zaire 3-5 August, Yi is scheduled to initial an agreement aimed at boosting investments in each country. His trip will be made along the same course that President Chon Tu-hwan took during his African tour in 1982. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1139 GMT 23 Jul 86] /9604

JAPANESE CROWN PRINCE VISIT--Seoul, 19 Jul (YONHAP)--A South Korean Foreign Ministry source said Saturday that it might be difficult for Japanese Crown Prince Akihito to visit Korea this year. In connection with reports that the Japanese Government notified the Korean Government of its decision to postpone Akihito's trip to Seoul, planned for this October, the source said that the Korean Government has not been informed of such decision officially. The source indicated that it would be impossible for the crown prince and his wife to visit Seoul this year because of the princess's health problem. Further consultations are under way between the two governments to arrange the royal visit, it said. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 1200 GMT 19 Jul 86] /9604

NIGERIAN SCIENCE MINISTER--Seoul, 23 Jul (YONHAP)--Nigerian Science-Technology Minister Emmanuel U. Emovon arrived here Tuesday afternoon on a 4-day visit at the invitation of his Korean counterpart, Chon Hak-che. Emovon is scheduled to meet with Chon, Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong and other government officials to discuss ways to boost bilateral cooperation in the fields of science and technology. He also plans to visit scientific research institutions in Korea. [Seoul YONHAP in English 0041 GMT 23 Jul 86] /9604

IRAQI JOURNALISTS UNION HEAD--Seoul, 23 Jul (YONHAP)--Taha al-Basri, president of the Iraqi Journalists Union and director general of the Iraqi News Agency, arrived here Tuesday for a week-long visit at the invitation of the Korea Journalists Association. During his stay in Seoul, Al-Basri and officials of the Korea Journalists Association will discuss ways to promote cooperation between Iraq and Korea in press matters, including the exchange of journalists. The Iraqi journalist plans to call on other Korean journalists and government officials, including Yi Kwang-pyo, president of YONHAP News Agency, and to visit sports facilities for the 10th Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics. [Text]  
[Seoul YONHAP in English 0118 GMT 23 Jul 86] /9604

CSO: 4100/206

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS CIGARETTE IMPORTATION DECISION

Finance Minister Explains Decision

SK220224 Seoul YONHAP in English 0208 GMT 22 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, 22 Jul (YONHAP)--Korean Finance Minister Chong In-yong said Monday that the free importation of foreign cigarettes will comfort foreign tourists who come to Seoul for the Asian Games this fall.

Appearing on a television talk show aired by the Korea Broadcasting System, Chong said that the importation of cigarettes will affect the sales of Korean cigarettes in the initial stage, but will not threaten domestic cigarettes in the long run.

Chong made the remarks while explaining the government's decision to liberalize the importation of foreign-made cigarettes in the wake of mounting trade friction between Korea and the United States.

Chong said that the resolution of the Korean-U.S. trade dispute was "unavoidable" because Korea depends on the United States for more than half of its commodity exports.

"Our exports to the United States have increased drastically this year," he said. "We have reached a point at which we can no longer delay the free importation of foreign cigarettes," he said.

Chong said that the free importation of foreign cigarettes will also help improve Korea's image as a free trade country.

DJP Seeks Purchase of Local Tobacco

SK220053 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party urged the government yesterday to purchase the entire volume of leaf tobacco produced across the country.

Commenting on the opening of domestic tobacco and insurance markets, announced yesterday, DJP spokesman Sim Myong-po said that the whole purchase of the locally-produced leaf tobacco was necessary to prevent tobacco growing households from going bankrupt.

The revenues earned from the local sales of foreign cigarettes should be used to support the local tobacco farmers and to make up for the deficit in domestic export of leaf tobacco, he said.

He went on that the foreign cigarettes should be imported by the single channel of the Office of Monopoly and that advertisements for the imported cigarettes should be banned.

The government should work out the share of the domestic market that may be taken up by the foreign insurance firms, spokesman Sim said.

#### NKDP Urges Withdrawal of Decision

SK220055 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday called for an instant withdrawal of the government's decision to allow imports of foreign-made cigarettes and open domestic insurance markets to foreign firms.

Deputy spokesman Kang Sam-chae said in a statement that the NDP had been "shocked" by the government's decision to allow cigarette imports.

"Opening the import of foreign cigarettes is a measure of killing farm households. We are resolved to fight against the measure to the end," Kang said.

He went on that the opening measure would put as many as 100,000 tobacco-farming households in a disastrous situation.

NDP Vice President Kim Su-han said that the measure was shameful in that it "sacrificed" the people for the security of the current regime in the face of U.S. pressures.

He criticized Trade-Industry Minister Kum Jin-ho for having "eaten his own words," noting that the minister had told the National Assembly in an extra session last month that imports of foreign cigarettes would not be allowed in the near future.

NDP chief policy-maker Yi Taek-hui said that the opening of the cigarette market would incur an outflow of 270 billion won to the United States and that the morale of the farmers would drop accordingly.

In the case of Italy and France, the local markets shrank by 30 percent when they freed imports of foreign cigarettes, he said.

Rep Kim Pong-cho said that the trade-industry minister and other Cabinet ministers who had been involved in the trade negotiations should resign, taking responsibility for the negative outcome.

## Retailers Protest Market Opening

SK240114 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 24 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] The Association of Local Cigarette Retailers, affiliated with the Federation of Korean Trade Unions, issued a statement yesterday in protest of the opening of the domestic market to foreign-made cigarettes.

"The unexpectedly advanced opening is nothing less than a trauma and it's regrettable that the decision was made without sufficient consultation with cigarette dealers and tobacco farmers," the statement said.

The statement also urged smokers to resist showing favoritism toward foreign-made cigarettes and prefer domestic products.

The association also urged the government to ensure that the occupation by foreign-brand cigarettes does not exceed one percent of the domestic market.

"The government should see to it that prospective attempts by foreign cigarette makers for joint venture or technical license with domestic manufacturers be thwarted," the statement also contended.

The association called on the government to work out measures to support local tobacco farmers and compensate for losses they suffer due to the opening of the local market.

/9604

CSO: 4100/206

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

CANADA URGED TO EASE RESTRICTIONS ON KOREAN PRODUCTS

SK160053 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Vancouver, Canada (Special)--Korean trade officials have strongly asked their Canadian counterparts to ease the restrictions on the imports of Korean-made textiles, garments and footwear.

In the ninth annual meeting of Korea-Canada Trade Ministers' talks, held yesterday in Vancouver, the Korean side also requested the Canadian Government to cooperate in curbing a barrage of antidumping suits by Canadian concerns against the Korean products.

The 20-member Korean delegation was headed by Minister of Trade and Industry Kum Chin-ho, and the Canadian delegates were led by Trade Minister Patricia Corney.

In the bilateral meeting, the Canadian side linked the easing of its import restrictions against the Korean products with the sale of a Candu reactor to Korea. Canada has continued to express its desire to sell another "Candu reactor" to Korea. A 678-megawatt Candu reactor, code-named No 3 nuclear power plant, is now operating in Wolsong, Kyongsangbukdo about 380 km south of Seoul.

Korea is deeply concerned by the recent Canadian proposal to freeze Korean textile exports to Canada for the next several years.

Already, some 17 kinds of Korean exports comprising 31 percent of all Korean exports to Canada are under restraint. If this new restrictive proposal is to be adopted, the impact on Canadian-Korean trade relations--indeed, the bilateral relations in general--could be most damaging.

Korea has been trying to discourage protectionism among its leading trading partners by opening its domestic market to imports as widely and as rapidly as circumstances allow.

On 1 July of this year, for example, Korea's import liberalization ratio was raised to 91.5 percent and it will be increased further to 95 percent by 1988. By then, virtually every kind of manufactured good will be freely importable into Korea without special permission.



Moreover, tariff reduction has gone hand-in-hand with import liberalization. By 1988, the average nominal tariff will have been reduced to 18.1 percent from its current level of 19.9 percent, Minister of Trade and Industry Kum Chin-ho said at the talks.

Apart from trade, Canada and Korea cooperate in a number of other economic fields. Canadian technology, for example, has been widely utilized in Korea, notably in the nuclear power generating industry.

Investment relations are also beginning to develop in both directions.

Not surprisingly, the cooperation in bilateral matters has carried over into multilateral affairs. Canada and Korea have taken broadly similar stands on many major multilateral economic issues and generally cooperated closely in promoting those stands.

A good example is the upcoming New Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations for which Korea has actively canvassed among developing countries.

"I hope that we will also work together to ensure that global economic accords such as the negotiated MFA are consistent with the free trade objectives of GATT which both Canada and Korea officially support, Kum said.

In the last two decades, the economic partnership between Canada and Korea has developed more rapidly than could have been expected.

/9604

CSO: 4100/206

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KCNA REPORTS IDEOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF KIM CHONG-IL

SK181018 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 18 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, July 18 (KCNA)--Publications of Cameroon and Yugoslavia introduced the ideological and theoretical activities of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

A recent issue of the Cameroonian paper AFRICAIN in an article titled "Ideological and Theoretical Activities of His Excellency Kim Chong-il" said:

The dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the great successor to the revolutionary cause of respected President Kim Il-song, is a distinguished thinker and theoretician of our era.

He has propounded a scientific revolutionary idea and theory with his extraordinary wisdom and energetic quest to lead the revolutionary cause of chuche along the road of victory and glory.

The ideological and theoretical activities of His Excellency Kim Chong-il are run through with fidelity to the revolutionary idea of President Kim Il-song.

His Excellency Kim Chong-il always takes all the ideas and theories propounded by President Kim Il-song as an absolute truth and essence of the spirit of the era and conducts ideological and theoretical activities with main emphasis on the profound evolution of their greatness, correctness and originality in principle.

It is thanks to his ideological and theoretical activities that the historical task of scientifically formulating the president's revolutionary idea and clearly expounding its position has been successfully carried out.

His Excellency Kim Chong-il solves all ideological and theoretical problems arising at a new stage of history and revolutionary development thoroughly on the basis of the revolutionary idea of President Kim Il-song.

It is a fundamental principle running through the ideological and theoretical activities of His Excellency Kim Chong-il to invariably uphold the quintessence of the leader's revolutionary idea and its purity though the revolution advances far.

The ideological and theoretical activities of His Excellency dear Kim Chong-il are immensely profound and diverse.

The historical works published by him are an encyclopedia of the chuche idea consummating the chuche philosophy and theories of socialist and communist construction and method of leadership of the revolution and construction and an encyclopedia containing a great programme of party building and a theory of building the law of the state and theories evolving problems of economics, history and pedagogy.

The revolutionary idea of President Kim Il-song is being further developed and enriched by the ideas and theories advanced by His Excellency dear Kim Chong-il.

The paper stressed that the ideological and theoretical activities of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il are organically united with the revolutionary practice and his ideas and theories are displaying a great vitality.

The Yugoslav magazine NOVOSTI-8 July 3 in an article titled "Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader and great teacher, who is successor to the revolutionary cause of chuche of Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," pointed out that he is conducting tireless ideological and theoretical activities as well as energetic political activities.

Noting that many works authored by Comrade Kim Chong-il have been brought out not only in Korean but also in foreign languages, the magazine emphasized that he has made a great contribution with his energetic ideological and theoretical activities to further developing and enriching the chuche idea that man is master of everything and decides everything.

/8918

CSO: 4100/209

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

HIGH TRIBUTE PAID TO GREATNESS OF KIM CHONG-IL

SK221025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 22 Jul 86

[All names except for Kim Il-song and Kim Chong-il as received]

[Text] Pyongyang, July 22 (KCNA)--The world revolutionary people and public figures pay high tribute to the greatness of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the sagacity of his leadership.

Ahmed Hassanein, chief editor of the Egyptian "Arab Youth," said in his talk under the title "His Excellency Kim Chong-il, A Great Thinker and Theoretician":

His Excellency Kim Chong-il has formulated the revolutionary idea of the great President Kim Il-song as an integral system of the idea, theory and method of chuche and scientifically expounded its fundamental characteristics.

He was the first in history to put forward the policy of imbuing the whole of society with the revolutionary idea of President Kim Il-song, basing himself on a scientific analysis of the matured demand of the developing Korean revolution.

His Excellency Kim Chong-il, indeed, a great thinker and theoretician.

The secretary of the Dar-es-salaam, Tanzania, group for the study of Kimilsongism, published an article praising the greatness of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, which notes:

The revolutionary cause of chuche in Korea is being brought to bright reality by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who is carrying forward the lofty intention of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Most proud is the Korean people who make revolution under the guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

He is the glory of Korea and the sun of the communist future.

Paul Razafimaharo, director of the Malagasy Press Agency, remarked in his talk entitled "His Excellency Kim Chong-il, a master of leadership":

His Excellency dear Kim Chong-il always firmly believes in the strength of the popular masses and wisely leads them to work miracles and innovations in the revolution and construction by turning all work into work of the masses themselves.

T.B. Mukherjee, president of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea, in his article wrote:

His Excellency Kim Chong-il is a great leader who is setting examples for the world in the revolution and construction with his outstanding and tested leadership. Under his wise leadership the Workers' Party of Korea has been strengthened and developed into the most powerful party of the working class, the glorious party of Comrade Kim Il-song.

The editor of the Indian "hint" stressed in his talk that His Excellency dear Kim Chong-il always finds himself among people and carries into reality their will and desire, deeply considerate of their demands.

/8918

CSO: 4100/209

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN ELUCIDATES NATURE OF WPK

SK180935 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2130 GMT 17 Jul 86

[NODONG SINMUN 18 July special article: "The WPK Is a Great Chuche Revolutionary Party"]

[Text] The WPK is a new-type revolutionary party of the working class. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in his lecture "The historic experience in the building of the WPK," comprehensively elucidated the nature of our party as a chuche revolutionary party and illuminated the way to strengthen and develop it. This has vigorously proven the greatness of our party and opened an even brighter vista for its future. The greatness of the WPK as a chuche revolutionary party stems from its character and mission.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: If the WPK should be characterized in a word, it can be described as a chuche revolutionary party. The WPK is the one guided by the chuche idea which struggles to achieve the chuche cause. There are so many parties in the world and each party has its own character. The character of a party shows its social and historic position, its might, and its activities. If a party has a new appearance according to the demand of the era, and possesses a clear revolutionary character, it can possess invincible might and combat capabilities, advance vigorously, and win victory.

The appearance and character of a party are mainly decided by its trait and mission. The WPK is a new-type party, and a chuche revolutionary party of the working class. It has been organized with representatives of the broad strata of working people and it takes the great chuche idea as its leading ideology. The lecture has precisely elucidated this question, thus scientifically and theoretically explaining the reason that our party is characterized as a chuche revolutionary party. Precisely, this is the great significance of the lecture.

Above all, our party possesses a clear chuche character in its social and class foundation. The social and class foundation of a party is a matter of its political foundation. Thus, it is one of the important elements of the character of a party. According to the class and circle of people with whom the class foundation is established, it is decided whose interest the party will represent and what type of party it will become. In its ranks, our

party has the vanguard warriors of the working class as its main elements and the working class, peasants, and outstanding advanced elements of the working intellectuals as members. This shows that our party was formed in such a way as to represent the interests of the people of all strata.

In the past, the party was formed mainly with the working class. However, in our era in which the working class and the working people of all strata are turning out in the struggle for independence, the ranks of the party should be organized not only with the advanced elements of the working class, but also with the advanced elements of the working people of all strata. Only then, can the party properly accomplish its mission as a political leader to represent and defend the interests of all members of the society.

By reflecting this demand of the new historic era, our party has put forth a unique theory on the elements of the party and has rallied, along with the vanguard warriors of the working class, the advanced elements of the peasants and working intellectuals in its ranks. As a result, our party possesses the character of a new-type party which has a foundation of the masses of all strata as its class foundation.

Today, our party firmly maintains the stand of the working class and carries on its activities according to the interests of the working class and the aspirations and demands of all working people. This is linked with the chuche-oriented nature and popular nature of our party.

The character of our party as a chuche revolutionary party is also clearly displayed in its leading ideology. The social and historic position of a party and its character are decided by its leading ideology. Leading ideology plays a decisive role in deciding the character and activities of a party. Only when a correct ideology, which agrees with the aspiration and demand of the era and people, is taken as a leading ideology, can a party establish a firm position as the leading political organization of the society and possess invincible might.

The leading ideology of the WPK is the chuche idea. The chuche idea is the revolutionary ideology of the working class which has been created by reflecting the aspiration and demand of the masses of the people, and is the revolutionary theory to achieve the independence of the masses of the people. The chuche idea demands defending the interests of the working people and independence in building the party and in the activities of the party. By taking this great ideology as a guiding principle, our party has brilliantly settled the question of establishing chuche according to its nature, and has become a great party which leads the people's cause of independence to victory.

The greatness of our party as the new-type party of the working class and as the prestigious party is precisely the greatness of the chuche idea and the greatness of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song who has created the chuche idea and who founded our party and has strengthened and developed it under the banner of the chuche idea. The greatness of our party, which advances with the chuche idea as the leading ideology, is vigorously displayed in carrying out the work of building the party, the party activities, and all other work based on the chuche idea.

In his lecture, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has elucidated that the chuche idea is the beginning of building our party and its activities, the base of the organizational and ideological consolidation of our party, and the guiding principle of the party in leading the revolution and construction. This is a scientific elucidation of the position and role of the party's leading ideology in advancing the cause of building the party and the revolution.

The leading ideology of the party is precisely the revolutionary ideology of the leader and the guiding principle to advance the cause of building the party and the revolution without variation. In building the party of the working class and in its activities, the leader's revolutionary ideology is life. Therefore, in its work, the party of the working class should maintain the leader's revolutionary ideology as its center. Since the first day of its founding, our party has considered it a firm principle to settle everything according to the chuche idea.

In its work and activities, our party has always put the people at the center and made everything help enhance of the people's position and roles. At the same time, in working out the strategies and tactics of the revolution and construction, our party has always been independent and creative according to the demand of the chuche idea and mobilized the enthusiasm and creativities of the masses of the people.

Today, our party has become the revolutionary party which most firmly defends the interests of the masses of the people and maintains its independent and creative stand, and has become a powerful party which has achieved most powerful, vital, and invincible unity and cohesion, and leads the revolution and construction along the single road of victory. This is entirely attributable to the great chuche idea and to the activities based on the chuche idea.

The greatness of our party as the chuche revolutionary party also lies in considering the consummation of the chuche cause as a supreme mission and in struggling to realize this. The objective of the party's struggle is one of the important elements of its greatness. The party which defends the interest of a certain class can only win the support of that class. Only when realizing the interest and demand of the working class and the masses of all strata of the people is considered a mission, can a party become a great one, which represents the demand of the entire society, and ceaselessly strengthen its might.

As has been elucidated in the lecture, the basic mission of the WPK is to struggle for the victory of the chuche cause. The chuche cause is the cause of the people which has been pioneered and developed under the banner of the chuche idea, and is the sacred struggle to achieve the independence of the people through the embodiment of the chuche idea. Only through the achievement of this cause, can the people live the most valued and happy life in the ideal society of mankind where the remnants of the obsolete society have been completely eliminated. Our party represents not the interest of a class or a circle, but the interests of all people in our era in which independence is



sought. At the same time, our party considers it its noble mission to achieve the chuche revolutionary cause, which is ever-victorious along with the people. Precisely, this is the greatness of our party, which is absolutely trusted and followed by the people and the source of its invincibility and its bright future.

In advancing the chuche revolutionary cause victoriously, our party has won great success. The program of carrying out democratic reform of society through the embodiment of the chuche idea, of establishing the socialist society through socialist revolution, and of establishing a powerful independent state has been brilliantly implemented in the northern half of the Republic. Based on this success, our party now vigorously struggles by considering winning the complete victory of socialism and achieving the independent reunification of the fatherland as urgent revolutionary tasks. Under the wise leadership of the great party, our people will win the complete victory of socialism in the near future, and, as their final goal, will build the communist society--the society which has been completely imbued with the chuche idea.

The history during which our party has been strengthened and developed as the chuche revolutionary party is the one in which the principle of building a revolutionary party is the one in which the principle of building a revolutionary party based on the chuche idea has been brilliantly implemented.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Over the past period, our party has firmly maintained the principle of building a revolutionary party and thoroughly embodied it in the building of the party and the activities of the party, thus paving a new way for building the party and strengthening itself as the chuche revolutionary party.

The fundamental question for building the revolutionary party is the question concerning principle. Only when this question is properly settled according to the nature of the party, can the cause of building the party be advanced successfully and a new-type revolutionary party be built according to the demand of the era and people. As has been elucidated in the lecture, in terms of character and mission and in terms of activities and social and historic position, the party of the working class is entirely different from other parties. Therefore, to perform its leading function and to accomplish its mission, the party of the working class should be built based on the unique principle which agrees with its nature and character. In early days, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song comprehensively elucidated [words indistinct] type party, a chuche revolutionary party, which agrees with the demand of our era, and has wisely led the cause of building our party.

The lecture published this time is an immortal classic work, because it has comprehensively summed up and synthesized the history of the great leadership which has been exercised in building such a chuche revolutionary party by the respected and beloved leader. Our party's history of building a chuche revolutionary party is the course in which the principle of building a revolutionary party has been thoroughly implemented. Adhering to the work

with the people and realizing the political leadership over the entire society are the fundamental principle of building the party which has been elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. This fundamental principle is a scientific elucidation of the basic way to establish the social and historic position of the party of the working class and to implement its politics.

The party is an organized unit formed among people with the same ideology and objectives. The masters of the party are the members of the party and the people are the subject of the party's work. For the party of the working class, party work is precisely the work of the people, and is the one to educate people in a revolutionary manner, organize them systematically, and make them turn out in the revolutionary struggle and construction voluntarily. Therefore, only through the work with the people, can the party of the working class implement its politics and lead the political activities of the working class and all other members of society in a uniform manner.

The principle of building the party, which calls for realizing political leadership over the entire society by adhering to the work of the people in the party activities, is presented by the demand of the *chuche* idea. The *chuche* idea is based on the philosophic principle that man is the master of everything, and man decides everything. Thus, it demands that everything be considered with man in center and be made to serve man. Therefore, in building the *chuche* revolutionary party and in the activities of the party, man should be placed in the center and everything should be settled through the work with the people.

Through the elucidation of the fundamental principle of adhering to the work of the people in the building of the party and in the activities of the party, and of realizing the political leadership over the whole society, an ideological and theoretical guiding principle has been provided to build a new-type party of the working class in our era, a *chuche* revolutionary party.

The correctness and vitality of the fundamental principle of building the revolutionary party of the working class have been fully displayed in the practice of revolution. From the first day of its founding, our party has considered the work of the people as the main task of the party and made all party work and activities serve this work. Thus, in the activities of the party, the principle of giving priority to political work over all other work has been firmly maintained and methods of explaining the party's policy to the masses and making one mobilize 10, 10 mobilize a 100, and a 100 mobilize a thousand have been thoroughly implemented. In this course, in the entire party and society, a firm work system has been established with the work of the people as a main task and our party's work has turned into the work of the people. This is a great success which has been won during the course of adhering to the principle of building a *chuche* revolutionary party and of implementing it.

Our party's history of building a *chuche* revolutionary party is also the course in which revolutionary principles have been firmly maintained in the building of the party. The fundamental principle which has been elucidated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is for the purpose of establishing

a unitary ideology system in the party, making the party unite with the masses as a single body, and guaranteeing the continuity [kyesungsong] in the building of the party. Establishing a unitary ideology system in the building of the party means guaranteeing unitary leadership based on a single ideology, and making the party unite with the masses of the people as a single body means making the party and the masses of the people share fates. Meanwhile, guaranteeing continuity in the building of the party means inheriting the party's lineage purely throughout the entire course of building the party and maintaining the important principles of invariably building the party. These principles elucidate the appearance of the new-type party of the working class, the chuche revolutionary party, and the inevitability of its building and activities.

The lecture has comprehensively systematized these fundamental principles of building such a revolutionary party. The party is the guiding force which leads the revolutionary struggle and construction, and the socialist and communist cause. To fulfill this mission successfully, the party should be powerful ideologically and organizationally, should possess invincible might, and should have a bright future. This is possible only by establishing the unitary ideology system in the party, by making the party strike deep roots in the people, and by making it inherit its lineage purely.

Our party has considered the embodiment of the fundamental principles of building the party as the important task to pioneer a unique path for its development and to defend the chuche-oriented nature of the party. Thus, our party has persistently carried on this work. During this course, none of the principles of building the party has been neglected. This is the principle which has been firmly maintained by our party.

The principles of building a chuche party can be successfully implemented only when they are pursued equally according to their original demand. Only when the work of establishing the unitary ideology system in the party is deepened can the unitary ideology and leadership and their continuity be firmly guaranteed, and the masses of all strata be firmly rallied around the party. At the same time, only when the lineage of our party is purely inherited can the iron unity and cohesion of the entire party be achieved based on a single ideology and lineage. Thus, our party has implemented these three principles in a uniform manner. In our party, the ideological indoctrination to arm the party members and working people with the unitary ideology of the party, the chuche idea, the work to inherit and develop the revolutionary tradition, and the work to defend the interests of the masses of the people and to implement the masses' line are being equally deepened. This is attributable to our party's correct line to build the party and its leadership.

Thus, our party has now become the party in which the unitary ideology system has been established, the party which has become deeply rooted in the masses of the people, and the party which has the continuity has and become the glorious chuche revolutionary party.

The experience in building our party and the present reality fully demonstrate the correctness and endless vitality of the principles of building the revolutionary party which have been put forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. During the course of maintaining the great chuche idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the leading ideology and of implementing the principles of building the revolutionary party, our party has put forth many unique ideas and theories, won immortal achievements, and gained rich experiences. These achievements and experiences won and gained by our party are the most precious ideological and theoretical assets which will last through all eternity.

Thanks to the precious experiences, which give answers for all problems in building the revolutionary party of the working class during our era, and thanks to the tested leadership to develop and enrich those experiences ceaselessly, the WPK will continue to shine as the chuche revolutionary party and will lead the chuche revolutionary cause victoriously.

/8918

CSO: 4110/082

## N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### NODONG SINMUN ARTICLE ON THREE REVOLUTIONS

SK180220 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2134 GMT 15 Jul 86

[NODONG SINMUN 16 July special article: "The Three Revolutions--Ideological, Technological, and Cultural--Are an Important Task Which Should Be Consistently Adhered To"]

[Text] The three revolutions are a strategic line to which our party consistently adheres in imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea and in building communism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should actively push ahead with the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions by continuing to firmly adhere to the line of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--as the general line of socialist and communist construction and by enhancing the guidance of the line, thus remodeling all fields of social life in a communist fashion.

A communist society is the most developed society in all aspects of social life, a society where the independence of the popular working masses is completely realized. The ideological and spiritual life and material life of man constitute the two parts of social life, and the independence of the popular working masses should be realized in these two parts. For this reason, both ideological and material fortresses should be captured to build communism. This is the general task of communist construction.

The revolutionary tasks of many stages should be performed to capture the ideological and material fortresses of communism. The establishment of the socialist system becomes a great turn in this struggle. Yet, the independence of the popular working masses cannot be completely realized only through the establishment of the socialist system. Legacies of the old society remain in the ideological, technological, and cultural fields even in the socialist society. Various types of differences, such as differences between urban and rural areas, between the working class and the peasantry, and in labor, remain. In addition, after the socialist system has been established, economic and technological backwardness handed down from the old society will not be promptly overcome. This is more easily seen in those countries which have not carried out industrial revolution and have been colonial or semicolonial countries. Only when these legacies of the old society are eradicated can the independence of the popular working masses be completely realized.

To uproot the legacies of the old society, the revolution of replacing old things with new ones in the ideological, technological, and cultural fields should also be continued in the socialist society.

The three revolutions are, in essence, a struggle to eradicate the legacies of the old society left in the ideological, labor, and cultural lives of man--the basic areas of social life--and to create new communist ideology, technology, and culture. Therefore, only when the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--are powerfully waged can all social members be nurtured into genuinely communist-type men, the unitary communist ownership of production means be firmly established, and productivity be highly developed so that distribution according to demand can be realized.

Our party's line of the three revolutions elucidates a method of revolution that complies with the demand of continuing the revolution in socialist society. This method of revolution is a method which completely conforms to the intrinsic nature of the socialist system and the opinions of the popular masses. For this reason, the three revolutions should be carried out to the end to liberate man from the yoke of nature and society and capture the two fortresses of communism.

The justness and vitality of the line of the three revolutions as a basic strategic line of socialist and communist construction lie in scientifically indicating the way to realize the general task of communist construction. There is no better slogan and line than the line of the three revolutions in building communism.

The three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--are a basic task of our revolution at the present stage. Our people are now powerfully accelerating the march of the 1980's toward the complete victory of socialism. This march is a struggle to deepen the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--under the leadership of the party. Today, the advance of and success in our revolution importantly depend on how the three revolutions tasks are carried out.

A question primarily arising in expediting the complete victory of socialism and in successfully realizing the cause of communism is to actively accelerate the revolutionization, working class-orientation, and intellectualization of the whole society. The reason is that this work is an important struggle to make the popular working masses--the masters of the revolution and construction--communist men developed in all aspects and to realize the complete social equality of workers. Most important in the struggle for the revolutionization, working class-orientation, and intellectualization of all social members is the work of making men revolutionized and oriented in the working class, in other words, nurturing all party members and workers into genuinely communist-type revolutionaries by strengthening the ideological revolution.

Great changes in the ideological and spiritual traits of our functionaries and workers have taken place amid the struggle to imbue the whole society with the chuche idea. Based on this success, we should conduct the work of nurturing the people into revolutionaries at a high level that conforms to the demands of developing reality.

Today, widely and deeply conducting indoctrination in the chuche idea and the party's ideas, theories, and achievements is important work that enables functionaries and workers to possess the ideological and spiritual traits of revolutionaries demanded by the 1980's and to accelerate socialist construction with the revolutionary spirit of Mt Paektu and the Chollima spirit.

When the task of our party's ideological revolution is thoroughly carried out and, thus, ideological indoctrination work is unceasingly deepened in conformity with the demands of developing reality, all functionaries and workers will be brought up as chuche-type revolutionaries; the unity and cohesion of the revolutionary ranks rallied around the party will be consolidated as firm as a rock; and the grand task of socialist economic construction will be successfully performed.

The chuche-orientation, modernization, and science-orientation of the national economy are a basic task to firmly solidify the material and technological foundation of socialism and communism. The struggle to perform this task is closely linked to implementing the line of the three revolutions. The reason is that the work of the chuche-orientation, modernization, and science-orientation of the [word indistinct] accompanies a serious ideological struggle and the struggle to replace worn-out and backward things with new ones in all sectors of technology and culture and to constantly pioneer a new scientific and technological field. Only when the three revolutions are powerfully carried out in all fields of the national economy can the self-reliance and chuche-based nature of the national economy be firmly guaranteed, its technological equipment be continuously modernized, and all production and management activities be thoroughly elevated onto a scientific basis by actively accelerating the chuche-orientation, modernization, and science-orientation of the national economy.

Ultimately resolving the socialist rural problem is an important task assigned to us at present in attaining the complete victory of socialism.

The ownership relations of the means of production means constitute the basis of all social relations. Various class differences are defined in accordance with such ownership relations.

Therefore, in order to eliminate the class difference between the working class and peasants and to completely reform all social relations into the form of the working class, we should firmly establish the monolithic control of ownership by all the people in production means by developing control of ownership by all the people in production means by developing cooperative ownership into ownership by all of the people.

In order to develop cooperative ownership into the ownership by all the people, we should constantly increase the capability of agricultural production.

In order to consolidate the material and technological foundations of the rural economy by accelerating the overall mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy and to constantly increase the capability of agricultural production under the circumstances in our country in which the tasks of

irrigation and electrification have already been brilliantly resolved. we should vigorously carry out the three revolutions. Only by so doing can we develop the capabilities for agricultural production and enhance the standard of ideology, consciousness, technology and culture of peasants. Only when we develop the capability of agricultural production onto a high level on the basis of modern science and technology can we emancipate the peasants from arduous labor.

All this shows that the basic assurance for resolving the socialist rural questions at present lies in vigorously implementing the three revolutions--ideological, technological and cultural. Today the three revolutions--ideological, technological and cultural--are being successfully carried out in our country under the party's wise leadership.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth the task of implementing the three revolutions at an early stage of building a new society based on a scientific analysis of the inevitability of communist construction. Over the past scores of years since that time, our party has exercised its leadership in a wise manner so that the task of the three revolutions be successfully implemented in every stage of the development of the revolution.

Such a leadership by our party has brought about a great fruition. In particular, since the socialist system was established, our party designated the three revolutions as the basic revolutionary task to be carried out in socialist society and saw to it that the struggle be comprehensively carried out to implement this task.

Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il comprehensively elucidated all the theoretical and practical problems arising in implementing the three revolutions and is wisely organizing and mobilizing the entire party and all the people in the struggle to implement these revolutions. What is important in the party's leadership of the three revolutions is to observe the principle of vigorously pushing ahead with the technological and cultural revolution while giving priority to the ideological revolution.

Reforming society, nature, and man is an important factor in the struggle for the independence of the popular masses. In particular, the issue of reforming man is an important priority issue. The basic factor in reforming man into a genuine revolutionary is to reform his ideology.

Our party is leading the party members and workers so that they constantly discipline themselves through organizational life and in the course of implementing the revolution while strengthening the ideological indoctrination work among the party members and workers.

Today our party is exercising its leadership in a wise manner so that ideological indoctrination, including indoctrination in the chuche idea and the ideology, theory, achievements and policy of our party, is constantly improved and strengthened.



What is important in our party's leadership over the three revolutions is to further organize the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions and to more actively push them ahead by constantly strengthening the party's leadership over the revolutions.

The three revolutions are a very serious and a broad-ranging revolution. It is the inevitable demand to strengthen the leadership of the party over the revolutionary struggle as this struggle is broadened and deepened.

In putting forth the implementation of the three revolutions to the end as an important strategic task of the party, our party has thoroughly subordinated all work and activities of the party to this task.

With the deepening and development of mass movements, including the three revolutionary team movement, the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions and the movement to learn from and follow the models of the unheralded heroes, under the party's leadership, the renovative successes have been won in the work of reforming man, society, and nature.

All party members and workers are preparing themselves to be genuine revolutionaries who cherish lofty loyalty to the party and the leader. The unity and cohesion of the entire party and all of the people who are firmly united with the party are being further consolidated. This serves as a solid foundation for the great advance in our revolution.

It is the firm and immovable position of our party to achieve the cause of socialism and communism to the end by firmly grasping the line of the three revolutions.

Because we have the great revolutionary line on which we can successfully achieve the cause of socialism and communism and because there is the leadership of our glorious party, which advances upholding the banner of such a revolutionary line, the revolutionary cause of our people is ever-victorious and invincible.

An endlessly bright future lays before the Korean revolution, which has traversed along the single path of victory and glory under the banner of the three revolutions.

/8918

CSO: 4110/082

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN ON SPIRIT OF SELF-RELIANCE

SK221206 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2134 GMT 19 Jul 86

[NODONG SINMUN 20 July special article: "Self-reliance Is the Noble Revolutionary Spirit of Independent Man"]

[Text] Self-reliance is our people's traditional revolutionary spirit and fighting spirit. Today, in practical struggle to accelerate socialist construction under the militant slogan of carrying on the revolution and construction in our own way, our party members and working people highly display this revolutionary spirit.

Self-reliance is revolutionary spirit and the principle of struggle which stems from the character of independent man.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: In a nutshell, self-reliance is the revolutionary spirit of independent man and his principle of struggle to shape his destiny through his own effort.

Self-reliance means solving problems by relying on and using one's own strength. This is revolutionary spirit which stems from the faith in the correctness of one's own cause and from revolutionary optimism. Independent man is one who has independent ideas. In other words, independent man is one who has the self-awareness of being the master of his own destiny and has the will to shape his destiny through his own effort. Therefore, independent man does not depend on others to solve problems in shaping his destiny and in the revolution and construction but solves them to the very end through his own effort. This is precisely the dignity and honor of a social being.

As elucidated by the chuche idea, man is an independent social being and has endless creativity to realize his independent aspiration and desire. Precisely, this is what makes man actively overcome difficulties and trials along the road of realizing his aspiration. Improving objective conditions to realize one's own aspiration through his own effort is the way of man's instinctive activities. Precisely, this spirit--the spirit to shape one's own destiny through his own effort--makes man an independent and powerful social being that controls the world.

Self-reliance, which is the revolutionary spirit of independent man, is displayed in revolutionary practice to shape one's own destiny. Our party members and working people are highly displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance in carrying out their revolutionary mission. This shows that they take the chuche idea as their firm world outlook in their lives and struggle. The spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle is one displayed by those revolutionaries who have armed themselves with the chuche idea. Self-reliance, which is the revolutionary spirit of independent man, is displayed in avoiding dependence on others and in solving problems arising from revolutionary practice through one's own effort.

What is most important in shaping man's destiny and in revolutionary struggle is to adopt a correct stand and attitude toward one's own strength. Whether one depends on his own strength in carrying out the revolution or whether he tries to depend on others in living his life shows whether he possesses the noble spirit of an independent man or not. An independent man has the principle of doing all work through his own effort with the lofty self-awareness of being the one's own problem by depending on the strength of others contradict the stand and attitude of independent man and the spirit of self-reliance. With such a stand and attitude, one can never realize his aspiration and demand and exercise the right as master of his destiny.

The lofty honor and dignity of man who considers independence as life lie only in establishing chuche in ideology and in solving his problems through his own effort. Of course, man is a social being and can shape his destiny only in the struggle for society and group. Therefore, in revolutionary practice, he can accept help from his group and other people. However, revolutionaries should adopt the firm stand that they will accomplish their social assignments through their own efforts and wisdom. Only then, can they fulfill their responsibilities as the masters of society and as members of the [words indistinct] their dignity.

Today, our party members and working people are highly displaying the revolutionary spirit to conduct all work through their own efforts with the attitude [word indistinct] of masters. Our people have armed themselves with the chuche idea and firmly believe that they can accomplish any task through their own efforts. Because of such a spirit of independence and because of their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle, our people were able to build such a huge monumental structure as the Nampo Lockgate in only several years and are successfully occupying the high peaks of socialist construction.

Reality shows that, even if it is hard and difficult, having confidence in one's strength and relying on it are the most adequate way to victoriously accelerate the revolution and construction and realize the ideals of the working people.

Self-reliance, which is the revolutionary spirit of independent man, also stems from the firm will to overcome mounting difficulties and wage the revolutionary struggle to the very end. Firm will and fighting spirit are essential factors in realizing man's independent demand. Without a firm will

and fighting spirit, the aspiration and demand for independence cannot be realized. Man's will and fighting spirit are produced by his ideology and consciousness and can be possessed only by independent people who have armed themselves with an independent ideology. Firm will is an important ingredient of the ideological and spiritual trait of an independent man. An independent man regards independent ideology and consciousness as his world outlook. Thus, in the struggle to shape his destiny, he maintains a firm stand and attitude and actively overcomes difficulties and trials. Revolutionaries--independent people who independently overcome difficulties--are never frustrated before difficulties and never abandon struggle. An independent man knows that he can face difficulties in the revolutionary struggle but he never thinks that he cannot overcome those difficulties. Faltering before difficulties and abandoning struggle are because one has no confidence in his cause and strength. This actually means the abandonment of an independent man's dignity and life. Therefore, the revolutionaries who possess a firm independent spirit never retreat before difficulties but overcome them. Even in the worst circumstances, they never abandon their political faith and purity.

In the traits of the anti-Japanese patriots, we can see such a noble spiritual world. The anti-Japanese patriots were those who turned out on the road of struggle in the most difficult period of our revolution. Therefore, they faced countless difficulties. But they armed themselves with the church-oriented ideology and line of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and possessed firm will. Thus, they did not fear the atrocious Japanese imperialist aggression troops and accomplished the revolutionary missions given by the marshal to the very end under difficult circumstances.

Today, we are carrying out the revolution in favorable circumstances which cannot be compared to the time of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and the fatherland liberation war. We have the invincible party, the revolutionary regime, and the powerful self-reliant people's economy. Under these circumstances, if we possess firm will and display the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance as the anti-Japanese patriots did, we can attain the 10 Party Congress goals of socialist economic construction put forth by the Sixth Party Congress ahead of the schedule.

Self-reliance, the revolutionary spirit of independent man, also stems from the positive attitude in turning unfavorable conditions into favorable ones. It is man's instinctive nature to struggle to turn unfavorable conditions into favorable ones. Man has the independent spirit of opposing all subjugation. Thus, he does not accept external influence blindly or passively. Of course, man cannot ignore the influence of the world surrounding him. Man can survive and shape his destiny in natural, social, and historical environments. However, in existing in these environments, man adopts a positive stand, not a passive one. While preventing what is unfavorable and eliminating what is harmful, man improves and changes things according to his aspiration and desire.

Thus, independent man is a powerful and creative being who improves his surrounding world objectively and purposely. Therefore, in the struggle to shape his destiny, the revolutionary struggle, he should unyieldingly struggle to create favorable conditions, instead of waiting for them.

As has been elucidated by our party, revolutionary struggle does not begin only when all conditions are provided, and is not carried on only in favorable circumstances. In the course of the revolutionary struggle, sometimes, national cadres should be nurtured in the severe trials of war in which the destiny of the country and nation is decided as in our country in the past, and the task of collectivization should be accomplished under circumstances in which technological reform has not been carried out. Even today, we are carrying out socialist construction under difficult circumstances in which we are directly confronting the U.S. imperialists. Under these circumstances, revolutionaries should overcome unfavorable conditions actively and vigorously struggle with revolutionary enthusiasm.

One who maintains his faith and confidence in difficult circumstances and struggles vigorously to accomplish [work indistinct] revolutionary task is a truly independent man and revolutionary. The revolutionaries who actively struggle regardless of circumstances and conditions know no conceit [word indistinct]. They know only miracles and innovations.

The experiences of the functionaries of Maengsan and Pyongwon counties full[y] show this. Maengsan and Pyongwon counties are in mountainous areas. Thus, it can be said that they are in relatively unfavorable conditions, when compared to other counties. However, the functionaries of these counties highly displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and vigorously struggled to improve and exploit the unfavorable conditions. By so doing, they have built many residential houses and public buildings, thus changing the appearances of the counties and drastically improving the people's standard of living in the counties.

Reality shows that those who possess the firm revolutionary spirit of self-reliance do not care about conditions but about innovations and progress.

Thus, self-reliance, the revolutionary spirit of independent man, contradicts the attitude of depending on others, abandoning struggle before difficulties, and sitting idle until favorable conditions are provided. Therefore, self-reliance is a precious revolutionary spirit which should be highly displayed by those who are engaged in the revolution.

In all areas of the revolution and construction, our people have invariably maintained the principle of self-reliance. By so doing, they have successfully fulfilled many long-range plans and won great victories in socialist construction.

Our country, which was once very backward, has become an independent and self-reliant socialist state which can defend itself. This is a noble fruition of the arduous and heroic struggle which our people have waged by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance under the leadership of the party.

Self-reliance can be displayed most fully when it is based on the firm faith in the correctness of one's own cause. Our chuche cause is the cause of the people, which was pioneered and has been developed under the banner of the chuche idea, and is the sacred one to realize the people's independence.

Firm is the revolutionary faith of our people, who firmly believe in the invincibleness and victory of the chuche cause and are determined to consummate this cause to the very end through their own efforts.

/8918

CSO: 4110/082

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PAK SONG-CHOL, OFFICIALS ATTEND PYONGYANG YOUTH RALLY

SK190446 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0425 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, July 19 (KCNA)--A meeting of Korean youth and students was held at the Pyongyang indoor stadium on July 18 to prevent the danger of nuclear war and defend world peace.

Attending the meeting together with more than 10,000 youth and students in the city were Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, chief secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee, and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council, Hwang Chang-yop and Ho Chong-suk, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee, and other senior officials.

Present there on invitation were foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang, the visiting delegation of the World Federation of Democratic Youth headed by its President Walid Massri and foreign correspondents here.

Yi Yong-su, chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth, made a report.

He said: The progressive youth and students of the world should rise as one to form a broad united front against war and nuclear weapons and for peace and vigorously launch a mass campaign on a regional or international scale for the complete abolition of nuclear weapons, discontinuation of nuclear testing and prevention of nuclear war.

He pointed to the persistent struggle of the peaceloving peoples and youths of many countries of the world today to realise the proposal for stopping the development, production, stockpiling and deployment of nuclear weapons, completely abolishing them stage by stage till the end of the present century and putting an immediate end to the militarisation of the space and the constructive proposals for turning northern Europe and the Balkans, northeast Asia and southern Pacific, the Indian Ocean and the Arabs Gulf, Central America and other regions of the world into nuclear-free, peace zones and freezing the nuclear test blasts, and to their staunch struggle against the

establishment of the aggressive military bases and the stationing of aggression forces and for the dissolution of military blocs and frustration of the aggressive and interventionist manoeuvres of the war forces. The Korean youth voice firm solidarity with these struggles, he said.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we express unswerving support to and firm solidarity with the just struggle of the peoples, youths and students of Nicaragua, Libya, African frontline states, Palestine, Namibia and South Africa and the righteous struggle of those of the latin-American, west European, Third World and non-aligned countries and extend firm solidarity with their struggles, the reporter declared.

He expressed deep thanks to youths and students of various countries of the world for their active support and encouragement to the Korean people and youth in the struggle to remove the danger of nuclear war from the Korean peninsula and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

He continued: The danger of another world war, a thermonuclear war, is today increasing owing to the machinations of the bellicose forces, this situation today and the present situation of the international youth movement urgently demand the further strengthening of the friendship and solidarity among the world's progressive youths and students. The traditional world festival of youths and students carries momentous significance there, he stated, and continued:

Today the entire Korean youth, proceeding from the lofty desire to make more positive contribution to the development and strengthening of the world youth and student movement and to the realisation of mankind's common cause of peace, earnestly hope that the 13th world festival of youth and students will be held in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

If the festival is held in Pyongyang, it will be the first grand festival of world youth and students in Asia and record a new chapter in the history of the world youth and student movement.

This is not only a unanimous desire of the Korean youth but also a common will of the world progressive youth and students.

Reflecting the unanimous desire of the Korean youth and students and the demand of the international situation and the development of the world youth movement, the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea has the privilege to propose to hold the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in the summer of 1989.

He expressed the firm belief that broad segments of young people and students of the world, their organisations and international and regional organizations will affirmatively respond to this initiative of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and extend full support to it.



The League of Socialist Working Youth and Young People of Korea will as ever fight resolutely to clear South Korea of the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons, reunify their country, preserve a durable peace on the Korean peninsula and ensure peace in Asia and the rest of the world in unity with the young people of socialist, non-aligned and all other peace-loving countries of the world under the banner of independence, friendship and peace, the reporter declared.

Representatives of youth of various segments took the floor at the meeting.

An appeal to the youth and students of the world was adopted there.

/8918

CSO: 4100/209

NODONG SINMUN ON TAEAN SYSTEM, INDUSTRIAL COMPLEXES

SK161058 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, July 16 (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries a signed article titled "Display of Advantages of Taeon System and Industrial Complexes."

At a consultative meeting of leading functionaries of the party Central Committee, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council on July 16 last year, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, basing himself on a scientific analysis of the law governing socialist economic development and the urgent demand of the economic development in our country, took an epochal step for rationally organising and managing industrial complexes so as to give full play to the superiority of the Taeon work system, the paper notes, and says:

The Taeon work system initiated by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the most superior communist form of economic management of our style that fully embodies the mass line and the principles of science suited to the nature of the socialist economic system. This is a system of economic management under which factories and enterprises conduct all their managing activities under the collective leadership of party committees and carry out their economic tasks by giving precedence to political work to arouse the producer masses and superiors help their subordinates in a responsible manner.

The system makes it possible to understand and utilize the demand of the socialist laws of economy most correctly and manage and operate economy scientifically and rationally to suit the scientific and technological demand of the production process based on the modern technique.

It is also a system of economic management which manages and operates economy in reliance upon the great revolutionary enthusiasm of the producer masses and contains communist principles such as "one for all and all for one."

The industrial complex is a superior form of industrial establishments which makes the producer masses true masters of economic management in keeping with the basic spirit and demand of the Taeon work system and solves all problems arising in the management of economy in conformity with the will and interest of the producer masses and relying on their creative power.

Pointing out that the industrial complex is an organising form of enterprises which fully ensures the collective leadership of the party committee, the paper says:

The party committee of the complex is the supreme leading organ under whose collective leadership all managing activities of the complex are conducted.

The complex helps bring economic guidance close to lower units and unite leadership and masses so as to thoroughly implement the mass line in economic management.

The complex is a form of industrial establishment to scientifically and rationally manage and operate the extensive socialist economy.

The complex is in short an organising form of enterprises which helps display the superiority of the Tsean work system as a whole.

/8918

CSO: 4100/209

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

EXPANSION PROJECT OF IRON, STEEL COMPLEX UNDER WAY

SK211010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 21 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang, July 21 (KCNA)--The second-stage expansion project of the Kim Chaek iron and steel complex is going on full blast.

The constructors there have increased the construction speed 30 percent above that at the end of last year.

While pushing ahead with 20 odd objects simultaneously, they direct big efforts to objects of preferential importance in increasing production such as the nitro-lime kiln, the hot-rolled products finishing shop and the oxygen-separating plant with roughing mill No 6 as the main part.

The assembling of the equipment of six objects has already progressed 60 percent.

The builders of the flat slab preparation shop have introduced 10 odd technical innovation and rationalisation proposals and thereby completed in 20 odd days or more the construction of over 1,150 tons of steel structures and the assembling of 21 structural beams.

Innovations have been reported from the expansion project of sintering furnace No 3 for increasing the sintered ore production capacity 1.5 times.

The constructors are chalking up new records every day in the projects for further modernizing the raw material system of sintering furnaces Nos 1 and 2 which had already been built and for replenishing and rounding off various projects.

Industrial establishments in different areas including the Tae'an heavy machine complex, the Yongsong machine complex and the October 5 general automation works supply in time equipment for the second-stage expansion project of the Kim Chaek iron and steel complex.

/8918

CSO: 4100/209

NODONG SINMUN URGES INCREASING MACHINE TOOL PRODUCTION

SK180748 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2137 GMT 16 Jul 86

[NODONG SINMUN 17 July editorial: "Let Us Much More Vigorously Carry out the Machine Tool-Begets-Machine Tool Movement"]

[Text] Independently producing and supplying needed machine tools by vigorously carrying out the machine tool-begets-machine tool movement constitutes the important task of positively accelerating the work of making the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern, and scientific and of bringing about a new upsurge in socialist economic construction.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should independently produce needed machines and equipment by vigorously carrying out the large machine tool-begets-large machine tool movement.

Machine tools are a basic means of production--tools that manufacture all other machines and equipment. Only by manufacturing large quantities of machine tools can we much more firmly consolidate the foundation for the machine industry and smoothly produce and supply machines and equipment required by various sectors of the people's economy. Because of this, our party has always paid close attention to the production of machine tools--the basis of development of machine industry--and has helped carry out the machine tool-begets-machine tool movement in a mass-oriented manner.

The June 1985 machine tool-begets-machine tool movement, which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has personally planned and proposed, is a great innovation movement designed to meet the requirements for developing the machine industry in our country and for building socialism into a new, higher stage. This movement is a historic movement of great significance in much more firmly consolidating the material and technological foundation that has been laid under the wise leadership of the party, in vigorously carrying out the technological revolution in all sectors and units to meet the requirements of the movement to create the speed of the 1980's, and in making a breakthrough to successfully achieve the new magnificent prospective goal.

The vitality of this movement has been clearly demonstrated during the course of the struggle waged over the past year. Since the launching of this movement, various types of machine tools, including more than 10,000 modern large

and special-purpose machine tools, have been built. These machine tools have greatly contributed toward fully equipping the existing machine plants and increasing their production capacities.

Much more vigorously carrying out the June 1985 machine tool-begets-machine tool movement based on the success already attained is the important task of meeting the practical requirements of rapidly developing the country's basic industries and transportation and of improving the people's standard of living a step further. Only by increasing the production of machine tools, including modern, large, and special-purpose machine tools, can we strengthen technological equipment at machine plants and freight car repair bases that produce important machines, equipment, and spare parts and much more vigorously carry out the technological revolution.

Our party calls for further developing the June 1985 machine tool-begets-machine tool movement with emphasis placed on strengthening technological equipment at machine plants and freight car repair bases that produce important machines, equipment, and spare parts. Upholding this demand of the party, we should build larger quantities of machine tools to meet the requirement of developing the situation. What is important above all in this regard is for us to help functionaries and workers correctly recognize the basic requirement of the June 1985 machine tool-begets-machine tool movement and to mobilize them in this movement ideologically.

Since 1959, we have carried out the machine tool-begets-machine tool movement under the wise leadership of the party. As a result of the consolidation of modern machine tool production bases and vigorously carrying out the machine tool-begets-machine tool movement, our country has met the domestic demand for these tools by producing various machine tools. It is even exporting these tools.

Such being the case, we have once again come to vigorously carry out the June 1985 machine tool-begets-machine tool movement. This is designed to strengthen technology and equipment at machine plants and freight car repair bases that produce important machines and equipment, such as vehicles, tractors, freight cars, ships, excavators, and spare parts, so that we can meet the requirement of a new developmental stage. Accordingly, in the June 1985 machine tool-begets-machine tool movement, we build modern machine tools and supply them to major plants. Relevant agencies and enterprises should correctly recognize the party's demand for carrying out the June 1985 machine tool-begets-machine tool movement and much more vigorously rise in the work of building large and special-purpose machine tools.

In particular, it is important to increase the role of those sectors and units that have been assigned by the government the task of building machine tools. Based on grasping the status of the machine tool-begets-machine tool movement, our party has recently designated plants and enterprises that should build important machine tools and plants and enterprises that are supposed to receive tools and plants and enterprises that are supposed to receive the supply of these machine tools and has clarified the duration of the the manufacture of these tools and the measures thereof.

The quantity of machine tools that should be built by industrial complexes, including the Korean General Machine Company, the General Rolling Stock Company, and the Yongsong machine industrial complex, and by plants and enterprises under the control of provincial administrative and economic guidance committees, is great. It is difficult to perform this vast task without fail in a timely manner while successfully carrying out assigned production tasks and guarantee the top quality of goods. However, the experience of the past year shows that if functionaries determinedly tackle their tasks with the spirit of absolutely and unconditionally implementing party policies, they can readily build any large and special-purpose machine tools whatsoever and supply them to relevant plants and enterprises.

The committees and ministries of the administrative council and plants and enterprises which have been assigned the task of building machine tools should turn the work of building machine tools into agency and enterprise type work and should much more vigorously carry out this work. The relevant sectors and units should increase the rate of use of large and special-purpose machine tools, use the area of the existing production facilities in a rational manner, set high goals by stage, and thoroughly take needed technological measures to supply materials. In particular, specialized machine tool plants, including the Huichon machine tool plant and the 3 April plant, and large machine plants, including the Yongsong and Nagwon machine industrial complexes, should build large quantities of large and special-purpose machine tools by correctly organizing cooperative production activities and giving priority to the work of planning newly developed machine tools. At the same time, all those plants and enterprises that possess machine tools should independently and positively build the various machine tools to fully equip defective production processes at their sectors and plants by planning the work of organizing labor and by thoroughly taking measures to supply materials.

It is important to improve the quality of machine tools. Only by building machine tools that meet the requirements of the present era of highly developed science and technology can we accelerate the work of making the people's economy chuche-oriented, modern, and scientific and successfully achieve the new goal for science and technology set forth by the party.

Upholding the party's intention to carry out the June 1985 machine tool-bets-machine tool movement, the 7 June and 1 August railways, and 10 May plants; and the 5 October automation industrial, Kumsong tractor industrial, and Sungni vehicle industrial complexes have built large quantities of modern machine tools in close cooperation with scientists, technicians, and production workers.

Machine tools, including die forging hammers, multi-function cutters, large horizontal lathes, and [words indistinct], are characterized by their high quality.

All sectors and units should positively struggle to set goals to manufacture economically efficient goods with less investment, even if they manufacture a machine tool. To achieve this end, they should solidly organize planning forces for machine tools and extensively organize planning panels. At the

same time, they should strengthen the technological guidance of production activities and the work of evaluating quality. In particular, party organizations at plants and enterprises should help production workers carefully manufacture even a machine and a spare part with the attitude of becoming the masters of the country, by instilling the sense of masters and responsibility into production workers. At the same time, they should strengthen the inspection of goods and the work of guaranteeing quality and positively adopt already gained good experiences and advanced methodology.

The relevant sectors and units should organize the work of taking follow-up actions. The State Planning Committee and the relevant agencies should make materials needed in building machine tools, electric motors, electrical instruments, electronic and automation devices, special-purpose bearings, and cooperative goods mesh together with the plan for the people's economy and should release these goods on a timely manner. They should organize organizational and political work to help plants and enterprises independently obtain materials needed to build machine tools by displaying the revolutionary fighting spirit of self-reliance.

Strengthening party guidance is an important factor in successfully carrying out the machine tool-begets-machine tool movement by mobilizing the entire party and by calling on all the people. By closely explaining the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teaching on carrying out the June 1985 machine tool-begets-machine tool movement and the party's demand thereof the masses of the people and by positively encouraging them to carry out this movement, all party organizations at plants and enterprises should help them highly display loyalty to the party and the leader by building greater quantities of modern machine tools.

By mobilizing workers' organizations, party organizations at all levels should closely combine the machine tool-begets-machine tool movement with mass movements, such as the movement to create the speed of the 1980's and the movement to win the red banner of the three revolutions. In particular, they should help the people positively rise in the loyal socialist emulation movement. At the same time, they should politically and materially appraise excellent units and functionaries in the June 1985 machine tool-begets-machine tool movement, positively generalize their experiences, and help independently resolve scientific and technological problems in the machine tool-begets-machine tool movement by firmly organizing the 15 April shock brigade with able technicians and skilled workers.

All should attain brilliant success in building machine tools by upholding the party's call for much more vigorously carrying out the June 1985 machine tool-begets-machine tool movement and by positively rising in the work of meeting this demand.

/8918

CSO: 4100/209



BRIEFS

30-STORY PYONGYANG HOTEL--Pyongyang, July 27 (KCNA)--A 30 storeyed hotel covering an area of tens of thousands of square metres is under construction in the central part of Kwangbok Street, Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang. The outer shape of the hotel will look very imposing and graceful. Over the big entrance hall of the hotel brilliant chandeliers will hang from the ceiling, under which fountains jet water in a basin presenting rainbow colors, and a spiral staircase stand around them an indoor wading pool will be built on the opposite side. On the first and second floors of the hotel there will be post and tele-communication office and press room, conference rooms, rest rooms, dining rooms, a big banquet hall, a shop, bookstore, soft drink stand, hall for games and amusements. Envisaged in the designing of the hotel is a cinema house with several hundreds of seats. Guest flats will be arranged from the third floor. Each flat will have a parlor, study and other room. The hotel was designed by the Pyongyang city designing office. The hotel will be decorated with high quality building stones and Korean ceramics to be in well harmony with surrounding fruit trees and give people peculiar sentiments, said Choe Yong-nim, deputy-chief engineer. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 22 Jul 86 SK] /8918

CSO: 4100/209

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG CONGRATULATES NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA

PA200430 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 19 Jul 86

[Message sent by DPRK President Kim Il-song to Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega--date not given]

[Text] Managua, Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua:

On the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the triumph of the Nicaraguan revolution, I send to you, and wish to convey through you to the government of the Republic of Nicaragua and its people, warm congratulations from the DPRK Government, the Korean people, and myself.

After the triumph of the revolution, the Nicaraguan people, united around the FSLN, have firmly defended the homeland's security and revolutionary achievements from aggression, intervention, subversion, and sabotage by internal and external enemies.

Today, under your sound leadership, the Nicaraguan people are vigorously fighting to firmly defend the country's sovereignty and build a prosperous Nicaragua free from exploitation and oppression, despite the difficult conditions of evermore open aggression, blockades, and isolation attempts carried out by U.S. imperialism.

We are convinced that the excellent friendship and cooperation relationship between our two countries will be broadened and further developed through our common struggle against imperialism and for independence.

I seize this opportunity to express sincere wishes for greatest successes in the struggle of your people and your own struggle for the enrichment, strengthening, and development of the country.

[Signed] Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK

/8918

CSO: 4100/209

N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG MESSAGE TO ROMANIA-DPRK YOUTH MEETING

AU161045 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] I would like to express my great joy at the fact that the friendly meeting between the Romanian and Korean youth is being held in our capital city--Pyongyang--and to convey warm greetings and congratulations to all the representatives of the youth participating in this meeting!

Likewise, I extend a warm welcome to the representatives of the Romanian youth who arrived in our country carrying deep feelings of friendship and affection for the Korean people and for the youth of our homeland!

This friendly meeting is an important event for deepening mutual understanding and trust and for developing friendship and cohesion between the Korean and the Romanian youth.

The young generation represents the shift of tomorrow, those who will take on their shoulders the task of developing society and the future of mankind. The youth of the two countries, Korea and Romania, are fully aware of the noble task devolving upon them toward their countries, peoples, parties, and the revolution, and have commendably fulfilled their role as leading militants, ranking first in the struggle to build the new society.

The diligent and skilful Romanian youth, wisely led by the RCP, headed by the esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, have traveled a road of creation and revolutionary changes of which they can be proud.

The whole historical process of Romania, a country that has become a developed socialist state with modern industry and advanced agriculture, is marked by the heroic struggle waged and the work results attained by the members of the Union of Communist Youth, by the young generation of Romania. Our people and youth sincerely rejoice in the successes attained by the Romanian youth in the process of the socialist revolution and socialist construction, and wholeheartedly wish them ever newer and greater achievements!

The Korean youth have attained soul-inspiring deeds of glory and have manifested heroism and unexampled creativity in the hard struggle waged to build and safeguard the new system on the soil of the homeland, a system free of exploitation and oppression in which people live an independent and creative life.

In their enthusiastic struggle waged to change nature and society, the Korean youth have grown and shaped as a strong political force of tomorrow and of the Workers Party of Korea, and reliable successors of the revolutionary cause of chuche, who live today in a revolutionary epoch. As long as there is imperialism on our planet, the struggle for socialism and communism has not concluded. The youth of our times must continue the revolution--from generation to generation--in order to build a new world of peace and independence, a world free of imperialism and colonialism, and of domination and oppression.

I express my firm belief that the young people in Korea and Romania will commendably fulfill their duty of honor to follow the party leadership unflinchingly, to continue the revolutionary traditions of the party, and acquire the ideology of the party in their countries, in order to contribute--with their hands and with their brains--to enhancing socialist construction and to defending their homeland. Solidarity and cooperation in the revolutionary struggle are the source of invincible force and a firm guarantee of victory.

International solidarity and cohesion should be strengthened in order to ensure that young generation have the opportunity to carry out unflinchingly their activity in building the new system and waging their anti-imperialist struggle.

Starting from common ideals and aspirations, the young people in Korea and in Romania have established relations of brotherly friendship, active cooperation, and mutual assistance. As they have done so far, the Korean youth will work together, shoulder-to-shoulder with Romanian youth and with progressive youth throughout the world, and will firmly struggle for the triumph of peace, democracy, national independence, and the general cause of socialism.

I hope that, through the active efforts of its representatives, the friendly meeting will end with great successes.

/8918

CSO: 4100/209

## N.KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

### BRIEFS

DPRK-USSR COOPERATION PLAN--Moscow, July 10 (KCNA)--A 1986-1990 cooperation plan between the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society and the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and Soviet-Korean Friendship Society and a 1986 protocol between them were signed in Moscow on July 10. The documents were signed by Kim Chi-ho, vice-minister of general education and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society, and Viktor Nikolay Chuk, vice-minister of maritime fleet and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0454 GMT 12 Jul 86 SK] /8918

LIBYA RECEIVES DPRK ECONOMIC DELEGATION--Pyongyang, July 16 (KCNA)--Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, leader of the great September first revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah, met head of the Korean Government economic delegation Chong Song-nam, minister of external economic affairs, on July 12. The head of the delegation conveyed regards of Comrade Kim Il-song to Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi. Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to transmit his wholehearted greetings to Comrade Kim Il-song. He expressed satisfaction with the favorable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Libya and Korea and voiced his hope for further development of these relations. The Libyan people will vigorously struggle shoulder to shoulder with the Korean people against U.S. imperialism, the common enemy. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 16 Jul 86 SK] /8918

ETHIOPIAN ENVOY RECEIVED--Pyongyang, July 17 (KCNA)--The great leader President Kim Il-song received today Fisseha Geda, socialist Ethiopian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea. Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs Kim Hyong-yul was on hand. The ambassador conveyed a personal letter of Comrade Mengistu Haile-mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the provisional military Administrative Council and commander-in-chief of the revolutionary forces of Socialist Ethiopia, to Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. President Kim Il-song conversed with the ambassador. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1027 GMT 17 Jul 86 SK] /8918

PERUVIAN VISITOR RECEIVED--Pyongyang, July 22 (KCNA)--Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, on July 21 met and had a friendly talk with Cesar Lopez Silva, member, and secretary, of the National Executive Committee of the American popular revolutionary alliance of Peru. Present there was Kim Yong-sun, first vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0433 GMT 22 Jul 86 SK] /8918

EGYPTIAN ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, July 22 (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song on July 21 sent a message of greetings to Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of the July 23 revolution. In the message he said he was pleased with the fact that the friendly Egyptian people under the correct leadership of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak have made a big advance in the endeavours to realise stability and democracy and develop the economy in their country, and expressed the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries would further expand and develop in the future. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 22 Jul 86 SK] /8918

KIM IL-SONG'S CSSR VISIT RECALLED--Pyongyang, July 24 (KCNA)--A friendship gathering with officials of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Pyongyang was held on July 23 to mark the anniversaries of Czechoslovak visits of the great leader President Kim Il-song in 1956 and 1984 and the 30th anniversary of the signing of the agreement on cultural cooperation between Korea and Czechoslovakia. Present there were O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, and other personages concerned. Invited there were Ludovit Kincel, charge d'affaires ad interim, and officials, of the Czechoslovak Embassy in Pyongyang. Speeches were exchanged at the gathering which was held in a friendly atmosphere. The attendants appreciated the Korean documentary film "the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visits Czechoslovakia at the head of a party and state delegation." [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 24 Jul 86 SK] /8918

PRC HYDRAULIC POWER COMPANY GROUP--Pyongyang, July 24 (KCNA)--Vice-premier Hong Song-nam met and had a friendly talk on July 23 at the Mansudae Assembly Hall with the delegation of the CKF the Korean-China Hydraulic Power Company headed by Zhao Qinfu, vice-minister of water conservancy and power of the people's Republic of China. Present on the occasion were Yi Chong-song, vice-chairman of the Power Industry Commission, and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 24 Jul 86 SK] /8918

CSO: 4100/209

BRIEFS

NORTH STOPS TALKS WITH JAPAN--Tokyo (YONHAP)--North Korea has suspended negotiations on the repayment on its debt to Japan since May of last year, a diplomatic source said here Wednesday. The suspension came after the debtor country expressed displeasure at Japan's support of the 1988 Seoul Olympics and for the simultaneous admission to the United Nations of both South and North Korea in the Tokyo summit of industrial Western nations, the diplomat said. North Korea initially agreed to repay its debt of 70 billion yen in arrears to Japanese trading firms in installments from 1980 through 1989, but stopped repayment toward Pyongyang. Later on, when the impatient Japan threatened to declare North Korea as "bankrupt"--meaning it would not trade with North Korea any more--by paying export insurance money to companies affected by North Korea's deferment of its liabilities, however, North Korea again agreed to negotiate on the debt. Japan accordingly sent negotiators to Pyongyang in March and April last year, but the negotiations were halted after the Tokyo summit, said the source who declined to be identified. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Jul 86 p 1 SK] /8918

CSO: 4100/209

END